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## Iraq, After Reverses in War, Is Said to Seek Aid in Egypt

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO — In a development that could signal the start of an Egyptian reconciliation with the Arab world, Iraq has sent a delegation here to negotiate for Egyptian support and arms following its reverses in the war with Iran, according to Egyptian and Western diplomatic sources.

## Estimate of U.S. Deficit Is Raised \$10.4 Billion

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration boosted its official projection of the 1983 budget deficit by more than \$10 billion Friday, from \$91.5 billion to \$101.9 billion.

Negotiators are reported close to a U.S. budget compromise. Page 3.

hillion more had the Reagan administration taken into account recent trends suggesting that the U.S. economy is in a deeper and longer recession than had been expected, government sources said.

However, the president's chief economic advisers decided to stick with an optimistic forecast of a strong business rebound later this year.

The budget office conceded that the latest deficit projections are based on the economic assumptions contained in the February budget and do not reflect the administration's latest reading of the economy.

Comment From Democrats  
A spokesman for the Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee said the updated estimate was "a significant step toward reality, but the actual 1983 deficit under their program will be between \$120 billion and \$130 billion because of the continued slide in the economy."

The spokesman, who did not want his name used, said that the administration was still unwilling to release the more accurate figures, but "at least they have admitted that the deficit is going over \$100 billion, which is a psychological threshold."

At the start of his presidency, Mr. Reagan promised to hold this year's deficit under \$50 billion and balance the budget by 1984 or earlier.

Treasury Secretary Donald T.

other than that were not known. No publicity has been given to the visit in the state-controlled Egyptian press, and government and

Analysts say Iran may be planning to push toward Baghdad. Page 2.

The sources said an Iraqi military and government delegation led by a "senior" official was here late in March for talks with Egyptian officials about the war.

Egypt was said to have agreed to continue selling ammunition and spare parts to Iraq, but results

Regan and Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said recently that they did not think the economy would perform as well as the White House had hoped when it put together the February budget.

The revision is likely to intensify efforts to draft a bipartisan plan to reduce the deficit — the focus of secret negotiations between Congress and the White House during recent weeks.

Administration officials have acknowledged privately that, under current economic conditions and without any budget savings by Congress, the 1983 deficit could top \$180 billion.

The official deficit forecast of \$101.9 billion assumes a strong economic recovery this summer and approval by Congress of all \$56 billion in proposed savings outlined in President Reagan's February budget document. This is considered by many members of Congress as an overly optimistic outlook.

Congressional estimates based on weaker economic activity conclude that the president's budget savings would produce a deficit of \$120 billion for 1983.

The changes announced Friday were due largely to revised estimates of outlays and recent presidential decisions. The administration had indicated earlier that the deficit would rise to at least \$96.4 billion.

Proposed spending in 1983 would rise \$9.4 billion from February's estimate to \$767 billion, while revenues would decline \$1 billion to \$665.1 billion.

About half of the \$10.4-billion deficit increase resulted from farm support payments that were more than expected. Interest payments on the government's growing debt, now more than \$1 trillion, was estimated to rise \$1.1 billion more.

Mr. Reagan's recent proposal to promote economic development in the Caribbean by relaxing trade restrictions and extending investment tax credits to Puerto Rico will increase 1983 spending by \$100 million and reduce projected receipts by \$700 million, the administration said.

told a visiting delegation of Japanese publishers and editors Thursday that Japan should play a greater role in improving U.S.-Chinese relations.

Mr. Liao's remark, reported by Japanese sources, indirectly confirmed diplomatic and unofficial Chinese reports that Japan has played a key role in keeping the Americans and Chinese from breaking off talks over the arms sales dispute in recent weeks.

The growing mediatory role played by Japan reflects the urgency of the search for a way out of the impasse.

A significant deterioration in Peking-Washington ties would cause "extreme discomfort on the part of the Japanese, who might be forced to choose between the United States or China," a senior Western diplomat said.

Japan, which has extensive political, economic and cultural ties with both countries, clearly does not wish to see a situation develop that could force it to choose between friends.

A recent meeting between the new Chinese ambassador to Japan and the chief cabinet secretary of the Japanese government was seen as part of Tokyo's mediation effort in the dispute.

Possible Time Limit  
Peking maintains Taiwan is a province of China and the United States is interfering in China's internal affairs by selling weapons to the Nationalist-controlled island. The United States believes it has a commitment to the safety of Taiwan, which is an old ally.

China has said it might be willing to accept a time limit for ending the sales but threatened that long-term sales would end in

Some reports said the Iraqi delegation had met with President Hosni Mubarak, but this could not be confirmed.

There have been indications that the visit could be part of a larger diplomatic effort by the moderate Arab Gulf states and Iraq to engineer Egypt's return to the Arab fold after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai on April 25.

A diplomat from a Gulf country who is familiar with recent contacts taking place between Egypt and the Arab Gulf governments said several of these nations, reportedly including Saudi Arabia and Iraq, had indicated they were ready to upgrade their diplomatic representation in Cairo after the withdrawal.

The diplomat said this might at first fall short of restoring full diplomatic relations and sending back ambassadors but would nonetheless signal the willingness of the Arab Gulf states to deal openly with Egypt.

A similar Arab signal came from a recent meeting of foreign ministers in Kuwait. Egypt was allowed to send a delegation to the meeting, and this was the first time that an Arab government that had severed diplomatic ties with Egypt allowed a Cairo delegation into its country.

During the conference, Esmat Abdel Meguid, who is Egypt's chief representative to the United Nations, called upon the group to accept its policy the "simultaneous and reciprocal recognition" by Israel and the Palestinian people of each other.

The proposal was rejected categorically by the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization delegation, Farouk Kaddoumi, and later by Algeria, Syria and Southern Yemen.

This reaction as well as the conference's condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Camp David accords seem to indicate that Egypt faces more difficulties before it is accepted again by other Arabs.

Earlier Sales

Beyond its need for ammunition, other material, it was not precisely clear what Iraq hoped to accomplish by sending the delegation to Cairo. President Sadat began selling Iraq ammunition and spare parts about a year ago, and since then Egypt has regularly provided the Iraqis with similar war equipment on the same cash-and-carry basis.

One report said the Iraqis had asked for planes and tanks. The Egyptians were said to have refused the request in order to avoid doing anything that might aggravate the fighting.

The war was reportedly a major topic of debate at a meeting Mr. Mubarak held with top aides March 31. After the meeting, Osama Baz, a presidential adviser, told reporters Egypt had sent no officers or troops to aid the Iraqis, but he confirmed that ammunition had been sent. Mr. Baz added, however, that Egypt had not increased the amount because of the reverses suffered recently by Iraq.



Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez was surrounded by journalists as he returned to Buenos Aires from Washington. He said Thursday that the chances of war with Britain were "fading."



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. leaving London for Argentina on Friday. The man at his left was not identified.

## EEC Prohibits Sales of Arms To Argentina

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The 10 members of the European Economic Community have placed an embargo on arms sales to Argentina in protest of the invasion of the Falkland Islands, EEC diplomats said Friday.

Several of Britain's Western European allies had enacted individual embargoes during the past few days. The action Friday extended the ban to the other members.

The embargo was made in an official Common Market position at a meeting of senior civil servants from the 10 foreign ministries, the diplomats said. No formal announcement was issued.

In addition, market officials met to consider possible restrictions on trade and export credits to Argentina.

Before the joint decision was revealed, Argentina had summoned the ambassadors of West Germany, France and Italy to express displeasure with their arms embargoes.

"Great Solidarity"

The major Western European arms supplying nations — Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany — announced a ban on military sales to Argentina earlier in the week. Friday's decision also brought in Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg, the other four members of the trade bloc.

An official of one of the delegations said of the meeting here: "The atmosphere was one of great solidarity with Britain and support for the United Nations resolution."

This was a reference to a UN Security Council resolution calling for withdrawal of Argentina's forces from the Falklands and a peaceful solution to its claims to the islands.

The Common Market imported \$1.7 billion in goods from Argentina and exported \$2.2 billion to that country in 1980, the last full year for which figures were available.

More than half the Argentine goods sold in the 10 countries consisted of food and live animals. More than half the European goods sold in Argentina were machines and transportation equipment.

An Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman said before the EEC embargo was made known: "The Argentine government lamented statements made by the European Economic Community and the respective governments that, ignoring essential aspects of the prob-

lem, present biased attitudes that complicate the possibilities for honorable and fruitful negotiation."

It urged officials "to maintain the necessary moderation and impartiality."

In Buenos Aires, the government ordered a general mobilization of nearly 100,000 reservists Friday to counter Britain's announcement that it will sink any Argentine ship coming within 200 miles of the islands beginning Monday. Bulletins read over radio stations told reservists to report to their units. Hundreds of volunteers signed up for duty.

A partial callup of the reserves was announced Wednesday, but the men were told to stand by for further orders. Friday's announcement affected all young Argentines who performed their obligatory military service last year and includes almost 100,000 men, military sources said.

To the capital, hundreds of men of all ages lined up outside the Defense Ministry to volunteer for military service. There were similar lines in other Argentine cities.

A View to Fight

President Leopoldo Galtieri vowed that Argentina would fight to keep the islands, which are 400 miles off the coast.

Argentina seized the colony last week after years of disputing Britain's 150-year-old control of the islands.

Britain announced that its war zone would extend 200 miles in every direction from the Falklands. Defense Minister John Nott said British forces would "shoot first" at any Argentine ship that violated the zone. A British armada of about 40 warships is scheduled to arrive in the South Atlantic in about two weeks, but nuclear submarines could arrive in the area much sooner.

Responding to British statements, Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said Friday that "Argentina will not accept pressures of any kind, and if our armed forces are attacked we will respond with corresponding energy and efficiency."

Throughout Thursday, transport planes flew to the Falklands from Comodoro Rivadavia, a port on the mainland, in a constant stream, depositing troops and arms on the islands.

In Washington, the U.S. Defense Department sent a "special warning" to U.S. merchant ships not to sail within 200 nautical miles of the Falklands.

## Haig Leaves; U.K. Sticks To Demand

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. flew to Buenos Aires on Friday to tell leaders of Argentina's military government that Britain will not retreat from its demand that Argentina withdraw all forces from the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Haig left London after about six hours of talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other British government leaders.

Diplomatic sources in London suggested that Britain was willing to settle for some form of British administration rather than continuing sovereignty over the Falklands, provided Argentina withdrew its forces first and the sovereignty settlement was acceptable to the 1,800 residents of the islands.

The sources said this should leave Mr. Haig room for maneuver in his talks with the Argentine government of Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri.

"It is absolutely essential in our view that Argentina withdraws from the Falklands," a government source said. "When we have re-established British administration, we will be in a better position to go into a diplomatic solution."

At a stopover in Dakar, Senegal, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## British Community in Argentina Is Increasingly Nervous

But Anglo-Argentines, Despite Divided Loyalties, Tend to Back Claim to Falklands

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's large and influential British community is growing increasingly uneasy as the crisis over the Falkland Islands continues.

The British naval attaché's home was bombed Monday. There were no injuries, but it was one in a series of small but increasing anti-British incidents, including the breaking of windows in British schools, occasional hostility in the streets and telephone threats against British institutions.

The delivery of the English-language Buenos Aires Herald was suspended Wednesday by the British community and magazine distributor's union "for its defense of British interests," according to a union statement.

The British Community Council

sent a telegram Wednesday to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher saying "no animosity has been shown towards the community by the population as a whole" but urging her "to seek a peaceful solution and give due consideration to the strong British presence in Argentina."

Threats Recalled

Many of the 50,000 persons with ties to Britain are, nevertheless, nervous about their personal safety; some are keeping their children at home; some are quietly leaving the country, as the British government has advised.

Gen. Alfredo Saint-Jean, minister of the interior, has said that the British community in Argentina will continue "to enjoy all the guarantees that they have always enjoyed in this country."

Archibald B. Norman, editor of an English-language business magazine, the Review of the River Plate, said, "That may be his intention, but if people here get angry, he might change his mind."

Others recalled the threats, bombs and disappearances during the conflict between the military and leftist terrorists in the mid-1970s.

Britain and Argentina have broken off relations. The British ambassador, Anthony Williams, left Wednesday, two days earlier than the Argentine government ordered. Only four British diplomats are being left behind to form a British-interest section within the Swiss Embassy.

At the turn of the century, more than 80 percent of foreign investment in Argentina was British. The British built the railroads, opened up unsettled areas, bought most of the country's beef and wool and established schools, clubs and sports, such as soccer and polo, that are popular among Argentines today.

The influence is part of a love-hate relationship the Argentines feel for the British. They are English in manners in clothes and furniture. But they resent what they see as English colonial influences.

The Anglo-Argentines, in the meantime, continue speaking English, often with an antiquated British accent, and leading an English life style of cricket, flouzy dresses and high tea.

Some go back several generations; they find themselves with divided loyalties over the Argentine seizure of the Falklands. A consensus emerging from talks with about a dozen of these people is that they support the Argentine claim.

Richard D. Sibbald, a wine mer-

chant, said, "I've lived from both sides and I'm glad the government took the measures it did."

Many of the expatriates agree. Mr. Norman said, "I think the British government is behaving extremely foolishly."

There are \$400 million in British investments here and it is not worth risking that for the sake of a few ungrateful islanders whose best interest would be to be Argentine."

Nonetheless, part of their concern is that the Argentines will not understand that.

## Pope Hears Good Friday Confessions

From Agency Dispatches

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, wearing the black mantle of priests, began a day of Good Friday activities by hearing confessions of 25 worshippers at St. Peter's Basilica.

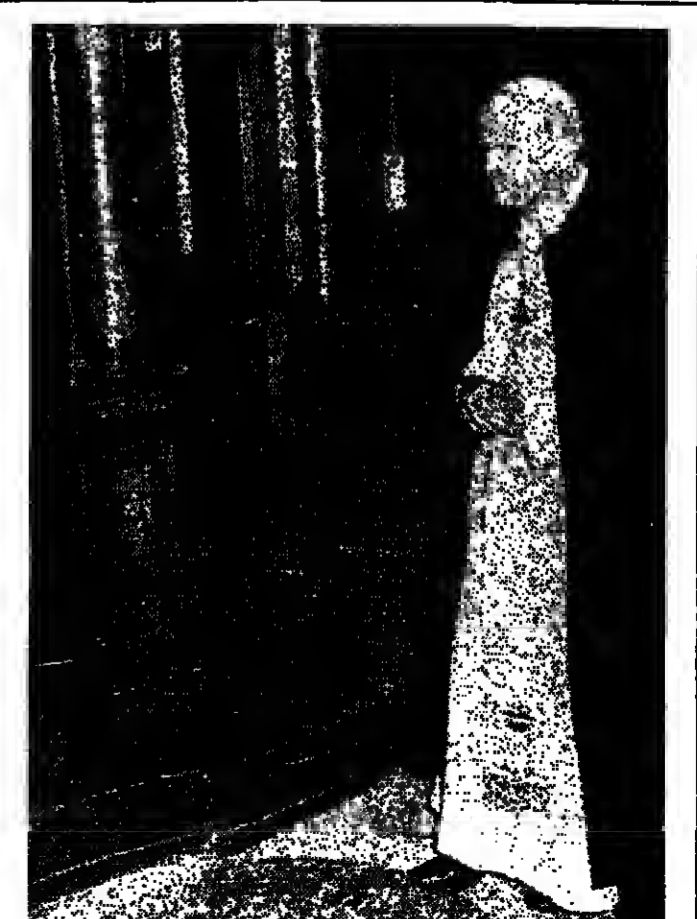
The pope, looking thin after fasting for Lent, also walked shoeless through the vast nave of St. Peter's in a solemn prayer service and kissed a crucifix.

Later, John Paul carried a simple wooden cross in the traditional Way of the Cross procession through the ruins of ancient Rome.

It was the third consecutive Good Friday that John Paul has carried out the unusual ceremony as though he were a parish priest.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, thousands of Christian pilgrims, many weighed down by heavy wooden crosses, trod the route through the twisting alleyways of the old city that, according to tradition, Jesus took to his crucifixion.

Israeli troops and police took up guard positions on rooftops and intersections.



John Paul II prepares to hear confessions at St. Peter's.

## Japan Emerging as Key Mediator In U.S.-Chinese Rift Over Taiwan

United Press International

PEKING — Japan has emerged as an important mediator in heading off a rupture in U.S.-Chinese relations over the question of American arms sales to Taiwan.

With both Peking and Washington groping for a compromise, there is mounting pressure on Japan to act as mediator. The Chinese threaten to downgrade its U.S. ties if the sale goes through.

Liao Chengzhi, deputy chairman of the National People's Congress,

INSIDE

Sea-Law Meetings

The United States and a score of other nations begin private meetings that are regarded as the make-or-break negotiations at the conference writing rules for the seas. Page 2.

Nuclear Debate

In the new call for an allied pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Europe and the movement for a freeze on nuclear armaments, there are signs that the United States is moving toward the first major debate of nuclear policy in more than a decade. Page 3.

El Salvador

An attempt to form a new government in El Salvador appeared on the point of collapse as discussions recessed for Easter with members of the ruling Christian Democratic Party talking about going into opposition. Page 3.

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# Iran Is Expected to Push to Baghdad

## Revival of Tehran's Forces and Iraq's Inflexible Tactics Are Seen as Crucial

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Iranian forces on the Iranian-Iraqi border about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north-east of Baghdad may be planning a push toward that city, in the view of military analysts in Washington and Western Europe.

These forces are in Qasr-i-Shir, in the Iranian border town that the Iraqis captured at the beginning of the war in September, 1980, and that the Iraqis took back late last year.

A successful Iranian move onto Iraqi territory, the analysts say, could bring the war to an end, with the Iraqis withdrawing from the areas of Iran they have occupied, principally in the oil-producing province of Khuzistan south of Qasr-i-Shir.

The Iraqis are also near the border in Khuzistan west of Dezful, an area where they won a ma-

jeor victory recently, but at that point Baghdad is about 200 miles away.

Intelligence reports reaching North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries from Iran point to two striking developments that could have a profound effect on the chances of an Iranian push.

These are the revival of Iranian military power, sparked to a considerable degree by the use of U.S.-made weapons, particularly helicopter gunships, and the failure of the Iraqi command to depart from strict Soviet military doctrine and provide a more mobile and flexible defense.

A British source said that Iraq had begun the war with significant military and political advantages. The Iraqis were close to civil war, the armed services had been hit hard by executions and desertions, and much of their equipment was useless because of the lack of experienced technicians.

These weaknesses helped to explain, he said, the apparent ease with which the Iraqi forces smashed across the frontier and spilled into Khuzistan in a series of quick victories. But there was a serious failure to exploit the early gains, and the British informant said he believed that overconfidence in the Iraqi high command was to blame.

### Helicopter Maneuverability

Other sources, among them Anthony H. Cordesman, a Woodrow Wilson fellow at Princeton and an authority on the Middle East, point out that the early fighting revealed some serious weaknesses in Iraqi training and equipment.

Reports from the battlefronts in recent weeks say that the U.S.-made helicopters flown by the Iraqis and used as gunships in support of the infantry proved more maneuverable than the Soviet-

made Hind helicopters used by Iraq. Many of the Iranian pilots, a Pentagon source said, received their flight training in the United States.

The Iraqi Air Force, at the start of the war made up almost exclusively of Soviet-made fighters and bombers, proved ineffective in the important role of supporting the ground forces. Mr. Cordesman and other analysts said that they believed that this was a result of insufficient training in cooperation with the army.

U.S. and other NATO sources also say that they believe that Iraq's failure to exploit its early gains resulted from an almost slavish adherence to the Soviet military doctrine that was the basis for the services' training. Under Soviet doctrine, junior commanders are forbidden to take the initiative, even when there is a clear opportunity for a breakthrough, unless the operation is approved by a senior commander.

As a result of the Iraqi failure to exploit the early gains, the Iraqis had time to rebuild their forces, particularly the army, to move in fresh troops from as far away as the frontier with Pakistan and to rebuild the officer corps gradually. At the same time, the army came to terms with the Revolutionary Guards, and in the recent offensive the two forces cooperated well, according to intelligence reports.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Air Force, which probably had less than half of its combat aircraft operational when Iraq attacked, has time to reorganize, recruit, and prepare a strategy for combating the Iraqis.

Neither side has used bombing extensively in the war. But U.S. and British air sources believe that, generally, Iranian attacks have been the more effective. Iraqi fighter pilots, although courageous, have shown little skill in repelling Iranian attacks, especially when the bombers are escorted by U.S.-built F-4s and F-5s.

The Iranian Navy was the only Iranian service that was ready for war. It was larger and better trained than Iraq's and from the early days of the war commanded the waters of the Gulf. As a result, Basra, Iraq's main oil port, has been virtually closed and recently has been shelled by Iranian artillery.

### Battlefield Decision

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran's chief justice, Ayatollah Mousavi Ardabili, told a peace mission from the World Islamic Congress on Friday that the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq must be decided on the battlefield, Tehran radio reported.

## Haig Leaves; U.K. Sticks To Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

On Friday, Mr. Haig told reporters he had four telephone attempts to reach Mr. Haig in London. He said he hoped the problem could be resolved under United Nations Resolution 502, which called for a diplomatic solution and for Argentina to withdraw from the islands.

"The hours before us are difficult ones because the problems are extremely complex," he said. Mr. Haig was scheduled to return to Washington Saturday for his three-day mission to London and Buenos Aires on behalf of President Reagan. U.S. officials said Mr. Haig had no plans to return to London after seeing the Argentine president.

In Washington on Thursday, Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica proposed that the Organization of American States try to mediate, but only after Mr. Haig returned.

In Buenos Aires on Thursday, Foreign Minister Nicorin Costa Mendez expressed "great faith" that a peaceful solution could be reached. But he said that, if negotiations failed, Argentina was ready to "repel any attack."

"We are going to listen attentively to Secretary Haig, but we are not going to accept any attack if the talks fail, which would not be any fault of ours," he said after a meeting with the ruling three-man military junta and the defense minister.

Mr. Costa Mendez had said Thursday that he thought the Falklands was "leading," but he predicted that a considerable diplomatic effort would be needed to resolve the dispute.

After talking in London with Mrs. Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Defense Minister John Nott, Mr. Haig said it was too soon to say whether he thought his efforts could avert a war.

British government sources said Mrs. Thatcher made two points to Mr. Haig. One concerned the "depth of intense feeling in the United Kingdom, the country and Parliament," about the Falklands issue. The second was the idea that the crisis "not only concerns the Falklands, which is serious enough, but also the question of aggression against a free people, which has enormous implications for the Western world. Dictators cannot get away with this."

Mr. Haig said he was "impressed by the determination of the British government."

He particularly pleased the British when he referred in his arrival statement to Britain being "the United States' closest ally and friend." Some British officials had said privately that they were displeased with statements from Washington indicating that the Reagan administration considered U.S. relations with Argentina and Britain to be equal.



**TURKISH ENVOY SHOT** — Ottawa police seek clues after Kemalettin Kani Gungor, 50, the Turkish commercial counselor in Canada, was shot and seriously injured. He was found unconscious in his car near his home in Ottawa on Thursday. The shooting was claimed by the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

## Killers Used Same Gun On 2 Envoys in Paris

United Press International

PARIS — Police experts said Friday that terrorists used the same Czechoslovak 7.65mm pistol to kill an Israeli diplomat last week and a U.S. Embassy military attaché in January.

The findings of ballistic experts appeared to bear out the belief of investigators that the killers were members of a terrorist network operating in the French capital.

The conclusion of the experts also seemed to indicate that the members of the gang have various nationalities.

The woman who shot Yacov Barsimantov, the Israeli Embassy attaché, last Saturday at point-blank range was described by his family, which witnessed the murder, as being of European origin. A portrait drawn by police pictured the assassin as a short woman in her 20s with a strong build.

The man who shot and killed the U.S. Embassy military attaché, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, on Jan. 18 was described by witnesses as a man with distinct "Middle Eastern" features.

The police said that the weapon used to kill Mr. Barsimantov and Col. Ray was a Czechoslovak 7.65mm CZ-type pistol. In both cases the killers used West German-produced Geco bullets.

## Solidarity Leader Issues Call For Resistance to Ban Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

Samsonowicz's resignation presaged a general ideological purge of academic life, which he, together with other university rectors, had successfully been resisting. But the case has obviously alarmed Solidarity leaders such as Mr. Bujak who regard it as a forerunner of the steps the government is prepared to take unless challenged at the outset.

The only way to avoid such a catastrophe, in Mr. Bujak's view, is to create a tightly organized resistance movement with an efficient information network. Such a movement should prepare for a showdown with the authorities by "a simultaneous offensive" against all the centers of power and information in the country.

The same issue of Tygodnik Mazowiecki carried an article on the same theme by Mr. Bujak. In that article, which was probably written at the end of March, Mr. Bujak said he did not believe that a showdown would solve anything. Instead, he said, there was a danger that it would provoke still greater repression and foreign intervention.

Instead, Mr. Bujak called for "a decentralized movement" in which different social groups would employ different methods of protest.

Within the Polish establishment, there are different opinions about the future of trade unions. But the ease with which the journalists' association was disbanded in March and replaced by a new organization loyal to the regime may have encouraged the faction in the leadership that favors a total settling of accounts with Solidarity.

The debate within the government-controlled media on what to do with Solidarity has been mirrored by a similar debate in the underground press over the best form of resistance to martial law.

An example of the discussion has reportedly been supplied by Jacek Kuron, the dissident leader of the banned Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and one of Solidarity's leading theorists, who apparently managed to smuggle his contribution out of Warsaw's Bialoleka prison, where he is interned.

Mr. Kuron's purported opinions appeared in the latest edition of Solidarity's Warsaw weekly, Tygodnik Mazowiecki, dated March 31.

### Egyptian Aide Promoted

United Press International

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has promoted his defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, to the rank of field marshal, the highest in the army, according to a presidential decree published Friday. Gen. Abu Ghazala also is commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Israeli Sees No Attack on Lebanon

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Labor Party secretary Haim Bar-Lev, who is a former army chief of staff, said Friday that the current situation in Lebanon does not warrant a full-scale Israeli attack against the Palestine Liberation Organization there.

The Israeli Army, Mr. Bar-Lev said in an interview on Radio Israel, should attack only if the quiet along Israel's northern border is broken, or if the Syrian Army moves into the border salient controlled by Christian Lebanese militias led by Maj. Saad Haddad.

Mr. Bar-Lev's comments attracted widespread attention here because he was a participant in an unusual meeting Tuesday between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and leaders of his Likud coalition and leaders of the opposition Labor Party.

The meeting gave rise to speculation that Mr. Begin was seeking bipartisan support for a military operation in Lebanon after the murder last Saturday in Paris of an Israeli diplomat and an increase in terrorist attacks recently in Israel.

### Talks on Cyprus to Be Speeded Up

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar won agreement Friday from the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus to accelerate talks on the status of the island, a UN statement said.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who met Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou in Rome on Wednesday, saw Turkish-Cypriot leader Nicos Denktash Friday. Both had agreed to speed up the once-weekly talks in Nicosia, the statement said.

Mr. Denktash, president of the self-proclaimed Turkish-Cypriot state in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus, said after the meeting that he believed all the elements now existed to solve the question quickly on the basis of a partnership between the two communities, but said it would be hazardous to set a timetable.

### Prisoner's Wife Appeals to Brezhnev

Reuters

MOSCOW — The wife of the imprisoned Soviet dissident, Yuri Orlov, 57, has appealed to President Leonid I. Brezhnev to order a reduction of her husband's labor-camp sentence because of his failing health.

In a letter to Mr. Brezhnev dated April 1, Mrs. Irina Orlov said her husband's health was extremely precarious and added: "Give me the opportunity to nurse him."

Mrs. Orlov, a copy of whose appeal was given Friday to Western correspondents, also asked Mr. Brezhnev to have her husband hospitalized until there had been a ruling in his case. Mr. Orlov, a physicist who founded the Helsinki human rights monitoring group in Moscow, is serving a seven-year camp term to be followed by five years in internal exile imposed in May, 1978, on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation.

### Iranian Ex-Minister Reportedly Held

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Iranian authorities have arrested former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, his brother and several other persons, mostly relatives, in Tehran, family friends said Friday.

Relatives of Mr. Ghotbzadeh in Tehran contacted by telephone said that his home in Tehran had been taken over by Revolutionary Guards. Reuters reported. They said he was arrested Wednesday but they did not know if any charges had been laid.

The sources in Paris, who declined to be identified, said the information was "not totally confirmed." They did not know the reason for his reported arrest. Mr. Ghotbzadeh was foreign minister from December, 1979, to September, 1980.

### U.S. Makes New Offer to Nicaragua

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed a plan to Nicaragua that includes a guarantee of U.S. aid in exchange for a Nicaraguan pledge to halt subversion of other countries, a State Department official said Friday.

The plan was presented Thursday to Nicaragua by U.S. Ambassador Anthony C.E. Quainton, the official said. The Nicaraguan government said Friday that it welcomed a "positive gesture" Mr. Quainton's visit to the Foreign Ministry to discuss the tense relations between the two countries. The government said that it is eager to start negotiations with the United States for a plan to reduce tensions.

No deadline for a Nicaraguan response was set, the official said, but the United States believes that, given the present situation, "the sooner the better." As laid out by the official at a State Department briefing, the plan is a variation of earlier U.S. proposals that have not been accepted by the Managua regime. Basically, it seeks a Nicaraguan promise to cease support for insurgents in other Central American countries.

## Sea-Law Nations Meet On Mining Priorities

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

The United States and a score of other nations have met privately to begin what are regarded here as the make-or-break negotiations at the conference writing rules for the seas.

The select group, chosen by Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, president of the Law of the Sea conference, is trying to agree on which mining companies will have the first chance to exploit the mineral wealth of the oceans. A meeting took place Thursday, and is expected to go on through the weekend.

If a deal can be made, delegates here believe that other issues over seabed mining have a strong chance of being resolved, thereby bringing the United States and other industrial powers into the global treaty. But if there is a deadlock over what are known as "pioneer" miners, prospects are strong that the United States will not sign the treaty.

The Japanese and Soviet Union began exploratory mining last year. The Japanese are the most difficult to resolve, and the Reagan administration has pressed for provisions assuring that private American companies will get the lion's share for at least 20 years.

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Cameroon. It would award contracts to seven pioneers, including a Japanese consortium and a Soviet venture.

The treaty itself is far-reaching and embraces much more than mining the trillions of dollars of cobalt, manganese, copper and nickel in nodules on the seabed floor. Agreement has already been reached on the other elements, such as creation of a 200-mile (320-kilometer) zone off the coast of each nation that would be reserved exclusively for its fishermen.

But the issue of metals in waters belonging to no particular country has been the most difficult to resolve, and the Reagan administration has pressed for provisions assuring that private American companies will get the lion's share for at least 20 years.

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## Soviet Expert Advises Overhaul of Farming

By John Morrison

Reuters

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet agricultural expert has said that the Soviet Union has been expected to import a record 42 million tons of grain in 1982, should drastically reorganize its production methods, a Soviet newspaper reported Friday.

The expert, Vladimir Tikhonov, told Sovetskaya Pravda (Soviet Industry) that reforms could turn Moscow into a wheat exporter again. But he said that the problems of Soviet agriculture, which has had its third consecutive poor grain harvest, were deeply rooted and would take years to solve.

The size of the 1981 harvest is secret, but U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated a yield of 175 million tons. Foreign experts in Moscow have said the figure could be as low as 140 million tons.

Mr. Tikhonov, an agro-economist and member of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, said suggestions that the high level of imports meant that the Soviet Union could not grow enough grain for its needs were "a vulgar distortion of the essence of the problem."

Cattle Fodder

He said, however, that too much grain was being used as cattle fodder, and that a decisive change was needed in the structure of grain production and imports.

Such a change could help the Soviet Union become a net exporter of grain, but that could happen only when the country reorganized sowing patterns to grow different crops in areas where soil and weather conditions were suitable.

This has been frustrated by a lack of facilities to market and transport produce between regions.

Mr. Tikhonov said that one-fifth of the annual crop of grain, fruit and vegetables was lost during harvesting, transport and storage.

More losses were caused, he said, by overcentralization of processing plants and unreliable farm equipment. Many types of farm

machinery produced abroad do not exist in the Soviet Union.

He said that rising purchasing power was responsible for much of the Soviet Union's problem with food shortages. Food supplies were expanding by about 1 percent a year, while purchasing power was expanding nearly seven times as quickly.

Western experts said Mr. Tikhonov's statements strengthened their view that the Soviet Union would remain a major food and grain importer for the foreseeable future.

But they said the expected figure of 42 million tons in imports for 1982 was unlikely to increase substantially, because of the limitations of the Soviet ports and railways. Grain handling capacity is about 50 million tons per year.

## Dutch End Wrangling, Approve Spending Cuts

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government said Friday it had agreed on a package of major spending cuts aimed at reducing the state's swelling budget deficit.

After an all-night meeting, the center-left coalition announced economies of 3.4 billion guilders (\$1.2 billion) this year and 8.5 billion guilders in 1983. The agreement ended months of wrangling between the Christian Democrats and their coalition partners from the Labor Party and the left-of-center Democrats '66.

Fraser Wins Vote Over Party Rival

The Associated Press

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser defeated his political rival, Andrew Peacock, in a vote of confidence of his leadership by Liberal Party members in Parliament. The vote was 54-27.

Mr. Fraser called the vote Thursday after the Liberals lost control of the Victorian state legislative assembly last week for the first time in 27 years. Mr. Peacock, a former foreign minister, had predicted that the Liberals would lose the next federal election in 1983 if Mr. Fraser continued to lead the party.

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## Weapons Talks, Please

Skeptics think that President Reagan's offer to meet Leonid Brezhnev is meant mainly to calm the fears of war stirred up by American belligerence. But the Kremlin insists that it remains ready to reopen arms control talks. A summit conference can determine whether it is, and also force the Reagan team finally to decide what kind of deal it wants.

Whether or not Mr. Brezhnev comes to the United Nations in June, the superpowers need an early date for arms talks, irrespective of other tensions. And that itself could help Washington to separate the essential from what is merely desirable.

The Reagan team seeks a major reduction of nuclear weapons to "verifiable" and "equal" levels. But having rejected the SALT-2 treaty as "fatally flawed," it has yet to find more favorable formulas for parity that Western publics would understand.

It wants to achieve parity both in numbers of warheads, which determine how many targets can be hit, and in "units of destruction," measuring explosive power. Yet all combinations of missile throw weight, payload and megatonnage seem overly complicated, leading to endless negotiation — something some key advisers want to avoid.

The pending American proposals also raise other complications. Instead of limiting missile launchers, as in past agreements, they would limit the missiles themselves in ways that are hard to verify from afar. The worthy aim here would be to eliminate the Soviet

Union's most disturbing weapons — 308 heavy SS-18s — which threaten to destabilize deterrence by making American land-based missiles vulnerable to a first strike.

"Unequal reductions to equal levels" is the emerging U.S. theme. But that would require the Kremlin to accept the claim that it has achieved superiority when even many U.S. strategists find no clear edge in the asymmetric forces of the two sides. The capacities for overkill are so enormous that superiority is a meaningless concept, provided both sides have enough forces that can survive a first strike to inflict unacceptable retaliation.

The stability of mutual deterrence requires not a precise equality of forces but their relative invulnerability. And that should be the first objective. Specifically, talks now should aim to reduce the Soviet threat to American land-based missiles and to avoid creation of an American threat to Russia's. An offer to abandon the counter-silo MX missile in exchange for elimination of the SS-18s would be the most important American proposal.

This might be negotiable if offered as an amendment to the SALT-2 treaty, which could then be ratified while more cuts are sought. The treaty is the work of three administrations. Mr. Brezhnev seems committed to it. Mr. Reagan has abided by its essential terms and insisted that Moscow do so. Why let campaign statements prevent creative use of an available vehicle?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## No Hiding From Hell

The Pentagon has begun to play down its claim that a multibillion-dollar civil defense program could "provide for survival" of 80 percent of the American population in a general nuclear war. Still, we have two questions: Who is the mastermind who thinks this could ever work? And who decided to propose it just as the president was trying finally to calm the public's fear of nuclear weapons? Both should be fired.

There may be a need to prepare for the manageable damage of natural disasters, nuclear power plant failures, or even an accidental or small-scale nuclear attack. But any promise of recovery from Armageddon is a fraud. Based on hallucinations about Soviet civil defense, it damages public morale and undermines the balance of nuclear terror.

People who think that even with a week's warning they could evacuate two-thirds of the American people, feed them for a month in remote fallout shelters and then resume life in 300 or more devastated cities ought themselves to be evacuated from government forthwith. That they think this could be prepared in seven years on a federal budget of \$4 billion, plus perhaps \$2 billion from the states, further evidences their incapacity.

The sponsors of this project contend that the Soviet Union has an elaborate evacuation and shelter program that needs to be matched. In a crisis, they argue, the Kremlin

could reinforce a nuclear ultimatum by suddenly evacuating its people and leaving Americans without a credible response.

Most students of Soviet society hold this to be a vast exaggeration. They think the known Soviet instruction manuals, shelter signs and civil defense drills are modest exertion; there is no evidence that the Russians have ever practiced evacuating a city. That would require a miraculous transformation of the Soviet transport and supply networks. And it would be futile. With the twist of a few dials, as former Defense Secretary Brown once observed, America's nuclear weapons could be re-targeted to blanket the evacuation sites.

The mischief in this kind of planning goes beyond the waste of money. The stability of deterrence that has kept the peace between the Soviet Union and the United States assumes that neither side could ever launch a nuclear strike without suffering an unbearable retaliatory blow. The weapons — and defenses — on each side need to be designed to preserve that condition. Despite serious uncertainties caused by some of the Soviet Union's missiles, the balance of fear persists.

Those who aim to upset it encourage the idea that it is feasible to fight a general nuclear war and to "survive." That idea is not merely irresponsible; it is mad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Huckleberry Finn

In the dear dead days of yore, Mark Twain's "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" was banned from certain schools and libraries because it was deemed subversive of the common morality — which of course it was. It mocked the notions of respectability then current, and exposed the religious and social hypocrisy of the time. Besides, its characters used bad language and worse grammar. Its hero, the young Huck, was a fabulous liar altogether too engaging for comfort; and, too, he rode down the Mississippi on a raft with a black man, a runaway slave named Jim, who was the kindest and most morally attractive character in the book. The book, in other words, offended all those illiberal and small-minded social values that most richly deserved to be offended.

We think it is a fine book and we believe students at, say, the Mark Twain Intermediate School in Fairfax County, Va., ought to be able to read it in class without hiding it behind a plain brown wrapper.

You heard right. The Human Relations Committee and the principal of the school that bears the author's name have recommended that Mark Twain's quintessentially American masterpiece and one of the true classics of 19th-century literature be removed from the curriculum, because they believe it racist. In fact, the novel satirizes the racist attitudes of the time. One opinion says it is asinine to expect a seventh grader to understand satire. But teaching — dare we suggest it? — is what teachers are for.

At least the officials of the Mark Twain Intermediate School take literature seriously. They recognize, albeit in a slightly cockeyed way, that "Huckleberry Finn" is dangerous, for Huck, in helping Jim escape to freedom, discards the conventional "moral" code he has taken for granted, and no one who has seriously read and understood his story can accept without irony or question some of the so-called "moral" assumptions of society.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Israel and the West Bank Protests

If we want to persuade the Arabs to help implement autonomy in accordance with the Camp David agreement, we must first restore the minimal autonomy originally granted by former Israeli governments.

— From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

[The protests on the West Bank] did not begin with the Jews storming the Arabs but just the opposite: They began with a signal from the PLO to storm the Jews.

— From Yedoth Aharonoth (Tel Aviv).

Occupation under any name is not a policy that can long be sustained by a democracy.

— From the Jerusalem Post.

What is happening in the West Bank these days is a popular uprising that is a national response to Israeli provocations.

— From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

West Bank Palestinians are fighting the battle of all the Arabs who are content to watch the violence on television screens.

— From Ad-Dustour (Amman).

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## April 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Pre-Election Census in Cuba

HAVANA — Secretary of War Taft refuses the Liberals' demands to name a date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Cuba. A committee of Cuban leaders has met with him and accepted his decision that a complete census is necessary before the general elections can be held. This will take about four months. The Conservatives say that the municipal elections should be held up to their order and fairness. The conciliatory attitude of the Liberals is ascribed to their internal divisions, their factions disliking the idea of the government being turned over to one of them and leaving the rest without office.

### 1932: Fascist Anti-Depression Plan

ROME — A plan to combat world depression has been formulated at a meeting of the Fascist grand council under the chairmanship of Signor Mussolini. Resolutions passed by the council emphasized the necessity for the renunciation of reparations; the suppression of restrictions upon international trade exchanges before they strangle the trade of all countries; relief for the Danubian countries of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece; the revision of the peace treaties responsible for international restiveness, which bear the seeds of new wars; and the renunciation of too frequent international conferences, which raise vain hopes and create pessimism.

# Aggression Scarcely Needs an Excuse Anymore

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A certain glamour has come to be attached to ruthless and illegal appropriations of disputed islands, raids across frontiers, assassinations of foreign figures, attacks against foreign political groups — *coup de main*. These are supposed to display realism, lack of scruple, the unemotional and tough-minded approach to national security and national aggrandizement.

The Soviet Union has acted in this way in Afghanistan. The United States did so during its struggle in Indochina. Palestinians, Syrians and Israelis do it in and outside of the Middle East.

The Argentines now do it. Yet one should give credit where credit is due. This approach in international relations owes most, today, to Hitler and Stalin, from whom

contemporary governments have learned too much.

Britain thus would do the international community a service if it could demonstrate in an efficient and exemplary way that Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands was a mistake, and not only a crime in international law.

There have been entirely too many undeclared wars in recent years, seizures of disputed territory, violent intrusions into other countries' internal affairs, attempts at the fait accompli. It is overdue that one should punningly fail. The moral climate of our times would be vastly improved.

It is nonetheless noteworthy that the most important of the rule-breakers since the French Revolution, Adolf Hitler, courted the respectability of international law.

Hitler felt obliged to conceal legal rationalizations for his invasions of other countries. The intervention into Austria was ostensibly in answer to an appeal by Austrian Nazis, that "constitutional conditions" be restored.

Poland was invaded after an elaborately staged "attack" by German SS troops in Polish uniforms against a radio station on the Polish border. Hitler's war proclamation then claimed that he had to put an end to a series of violations of the frontier, intolerable to a great power.

Stalin felt the same obligation. He invaded Finland in 1939 ostensibly in answer to the appeal of a "democratic" Finnish government established in a Finnish border hamlet and led by a Communist, O.W. Kuusinen, who had spent 20 years in Moscow as an official of the Communist International.

Soviet measures to consolidate or maintain control in Eastern Europe after 1945 followed similar appeals from similarly "popular" figures. Thus was Hungary invaded in 1956 to overcome a "fascist" government established by the Communist dissident Imre Nagy (subsequently murdered by the Soviet secret services) and Czechoslovakia "rescued" from NATO in 1968 on the appeal of a "democratic" Czechoslovak government.

Even the invasion and the attempted annexation of Afghanistan have been presented to the world as a fraternal response to the request of a revolutionary government in Kabul.

Such puerile hypocrisies have been thought desirable even when they convinced no one and changed nothing. Hitler, Stalin and Stalin's successors have felt it expedient to pay this tribute to international morality, assumed to exist. They would not have bothered in lie if they did not acknowledge the standard of international conduct which they were breaking.

Argentina is in a better position because its claim to the possession of the Falklands and their dependencies has a historical basis. The United Provinces of the River Plate, the polity which anticipated modern Argentina, laid claim to the islands when Spanish colonial authority was withdrawn in 1816, but did not install a colony until 1829 on East Falkland. After the seizure of three United States sealing vessels in 1831, the U.S. corvette Lexington destroyed the set-

tlement and declared the islands free of all government. The United Provinces never re-established their authority. What Argentina has done is to impose, through invasion, a tenuous historical claim now more than 150 years old.

Others have become indifferent to legal justifications. The United States is such a case.

As recently as 1954, U.S. sponsorship for the military coup in Guatemala followed the older convention. The leader of that invasion, Colonel Castillo Armas, was held by Washington merely to be answering the call of his fellow citizens to overthrow the government they had elected. The invasion of Cuba, at the Bay of Pigs, could not sustain the pretense that the exiles were doing it all on their own, but the pretense was nevertheless insisted upon until after the invasion had failed.

By the time of the undeclared war in Laos in the 1960s, however, and the U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1970, there was scarcely an effort to offer any justification, except that of expediency. The Ho Chi Minh Trail ran through Laos and Cambodia and the Laotians and the Cambodians were helpless in block it. That was taken to license the United States to do whatever it thought necessary to interdict the train of supplies to the Viet Cong.

Washington has encouraged speculation that it does, or might, sponsor irregular forces — including Argentine forces, as it happens — in invade Nicaragua because of that country's support for the rebellion in El Salvador. The legal and moral issues seemed no longer to merit thought or comment.

This is the first article of a two-part series.

## A Few Falklanders

By Fred Streibigh

NEW YORK — The Falklanders have already tasted the loss of personal freedom at the hands of a military regime that says it will throw them in jail for two weeks if they merely step outside their homes. And already they have seen the Falkland pound, which is tied to the pound sterling, and has provided them an economic stability unknown in Argentina, declared meaningless.

For years, these pastoral people had dreamed the unknown and threatening land that now has come across the water to transform their way of life.

I receive many letters from the Falklands, the last from Simon Cass. Not long ago, I took pictures for his sister Jenny's wedding to Christ Church Cathedral in Port Stanley. His letter said the couple had just won the right — long withheld by absentee holders of Falkland land who live to Britain — to buy a farm.

Jenny and Simon trained for years with the Falkland militia, preparing for the invasion they hoped would eventually come. For 40 years Matthew and Joan Drummond have tended sheep and kept to themselves in a remote and beautiful corner of the islands, never visiting the capital. They care for the land of absentee owners as if it were their own.

Even when Matthew earned only \$12 a month, he saved it up. What have he and Joan saved for all their lives, in this place? One day there, we talked about their fears. Matthew thought Argentina might try germ warfare. "They'd do something bigger," Joan said. "Come in with planes." Matthew remarked then, "I've put

money by, so we can go where we want if we have to."

What will the new government do with Riley Griggs, the Falkland police chief? Has he been locked in his own jail — 110 years old, walls 22 inches thick, heavy steel door? Riley never locked those doors. "We haven't got hardened criminals here," he used to say. When he had prisoners, he sent them off by day to cut peat, mow fields, paint roofs. When Riley went into a pub, former prisoners would buy him drinks. They would tell his wife they missed her cooking.

And what of Ian Harding, the financial secretary who runs an economy that has only modest inflation, no operating deficits and no unemployment? With 130-percent inflation, a bridge never balanced and 12-percent unemployment, what can Argentina guarantee for him?

Donald Everdine, who manages the same 250,000-acre farm that his father and grandfather did, said the Falklanders were so safe that, were it not for the fairy tales they read, his children would not even be afraid of the dark. Few lands on earth can guarantee the right to untroubled childhood, or a community in which everyone works hard and no one goes hungry. Perhaps no one has the right to expect such a home. But the Falklanders built one.

The writer (who has changed Falklanders' identities to protect them) lived three months in the islands preparing an article for last September's issue of Smithsonian magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## An Italian Recalls His Faith

The following are excerpts from remarks last month by visiting President Sandro Pertini of Italy to students at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington.

WASHINGTON — Italian terrorism has not been defeated yet, notwithstanding the serious defeats which it is suffering. The terrorist hideouts which have been discovered are very important, as are the weapons which have been found. But for me the indication that Italian terrorism is about to be defeated is another. It is this: The terrorists are talking. Before they did not. From what I have been told, more than 300 jailed terrorists are talking. If these terrorists are talking, it means first of all that they are not guided by any true political belief. Second, it indicates that they are feeling the ground eroded from under their feet. I shall explain.

Why do I say that they are not guided by a true political belief? It is for this reason. I have had an experience, one which I would not wish on any of you, but one that has nonetheless been very beneficial for me. That is, I was in jail under fascism.

Between imprisonment and exile, I lost 15 years of my youth. That is nothing to laugh about, my dear friends: 15 years, like that, burned, not lived.

Anyway, in jail, we who fought against fascism were, however, always men of faith. We were there because of our democratic beliefs, our love of liberty and our convictions against the fascist tyranny and dictatorship. I spent time in many prisons. The prison of Saint Stephen, the worst prison that has ever existed in Italy — so bad that it has been abolished. Then I was in the Tower of Barri prison, where I was interned with Antonio Gramsci.

At these three prisons I knew of only one person who requested a pardon. And he only did so because he was implored by his mother in prison for a pardon. And after he did this, not one person

would look him in the face ever again. No one would speak to him anymore. He was banished. Thus, under fascism, none of us talked.

That is because we were all volunteers in the struggle against fascism. These 15-to-20-year sentences were no light matter. The prisoners responded with shouts of their faith. The Communists reacted to the sentences with the cry, "Long live the Communist International!"

In 1929 I was the first Socialist in appearance before the special tribunal. And I said to myself before going before the court: "You are a volunteer of the struggle against fascism. So try to make the presence of the Socialists felt before the court. Try to do your duty." When the president of the special tribunal pronounced the sentence of 11 years of incarceration, I accepted that sentence with the cry, "Long live socialism! Down with fascism!" Mussolini, upon hearing of my outburst, compensated me accordingly by sending me in the prison of Saint Stephen.

These were men of faith. And if today's terrorists are confessing (they tell me that there are 350 of them who have done so) that means that they are not men of faith. They are not fighting for some higher and noble cause.

If they are talking, it is because they are all puppets. They are in the hands of some puppeteer who would want to blow up this democratic bridge which is Italy. He is not yet defeated, but we are on the right track.

These excerpts were translated by Mario Alfano and distributed by The New York Times.

## The Paste Is Out of the Tube

By Thomas Franck

NEW YORK — The Falkland Islands may be small, remote and populated and remote, but the issues raised by the conflict over their possession are transcendent, immediate and dangerous.

At one level, what is at stake is approximately 6,000 grassy square miles in the remote South Atlantic and a chunk of continuing self that may contain oil. At a more profound level, the dispute raises questions, the answers to which may determine whether mankind survives by wit and discretion or extinguishes itself in a fit of pique.

The first issue is basic to human rights and peace: May a population be transferred from one "owner" to another against its will, like a football player?

On this, the United Nations Charter and international law are clear. Self-determination is a basic right of all peoples and a cornerstone of friendly relations among nations. The charter does not say that colonies or colonies may not choose to remain that way, provided they do so freely.

In its challenge to Britain, Argentina is not the first country to assert a right of "historic title" to a territory taken from it a century or two ago. In 1974, Morocco set out to "liberate" what had been the Spanish Sahara, against the clearly registered will of the population living there. A year later, the International Court ruled overwhelmingly that the preference of the inhabitants must take priority over the rights of a neighboring state based on an old claim.

There are only about 1,800 people living in the Falklands. Does that make a difference? Nowhere in the UN Charter, or in international law generally, is the right of self-determination limited to large populations. Logically, such a line

is virtually impossible to draw. What about Djibouti (population 65,000), St. Vincent (90,000), the Seychelles (50,000) or Belize (120,000)? All these former colonies have freely determined their future by choosing independence. Conversely, the 5,000 inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon, at the mouth of Canada's St. Lawrence River and the 27,000 people of Gibraltar have determined their future by deciding to remain French and British, respectively.

In two instances the self-determination of a population has been denied — in the Spanish Sahara and to East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia, also in 1975. In both cases there has been severe fighting and bloodshed ever since.

Clearly the UN Charter is right: Respect for self-determination is the cornerstone of peaceful relations among nations.

Even more important is the charter's principle that states must refrain from the use of threat or force in their international relations. It is this fundamental rule that the Security Council reiterated when it overwhelmingly demanded that Argentina immediately withdraw all its forces from the islands, which they had occupied the day before.

Unfortunately, the prohibition of unilateral use of force has been eroding ever since the charter's adoption in 1945, and with frightening acceleration in the last five years. Before the Falklands takeover we had the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet Union's seizure of Afghanistan, Israel's air strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor and Iran's capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mankind is perched precariously on a thin ledge of civilization

overhanging a dark chasm. That ledge is supported by nothing more than the gradual accretion of a public belief that certain kinds of conduct are simply unthinkable, that some options must never be exercised under any circumstances. Each time a state takes the law into its own hands — whether in a good or bad cause — it makes the unthinkable thinkable, thereby destroying another buttress supporting civilization's frail ledge.

Once a violent option has been exercised, the process of making the unthinkable once again unthinkable is rather like putting toothpaste back into the tube. A first step, however, is for the international community to rally behind the violated principle and restate it forcefully. That, at least, the United Nations has done.

The writer, director of research for the United Nations Institute for Research and Training in New York, is on leave as a professor of international law at New York University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## It Isn't Amusing

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — This is no old-fashioned exercise in bullyboy, gunboat diplomacy. Such are the passions, the pride and the political imperatives at work on both sides that this is more in the nature of a muddling-power Cuban missile crisis.

Secretary of State Haig can move faster in the jet than the British fleet can churn southward through the Atlantic. But you are dealing with a dispute that has defied reasonable compromise for 150 years; with an Argentine regime desperately in need of a triumph over its economic malaise; and with principles that the British justly believe America has a profound obligation to uphold.

If Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto was talking in military terms when he said the other day that "we have no idea of doing anything but walking right down the middle," that is fair enough. But if he was speaking to the merits, then what we are witnessing are the first sordid fruits of the Reagan Doctrine on how to relate with "authoritarian," as distinct from "totalitarian," governments.

The Reagan administration is caught between a rock (its burgeoning partnership with Argentina in the struggle against Communist intrusions in Central America) and a very hard place (the long, solid U.S. special relationship with Britain, rooted in shared principles of self-determination and cemented by alliance).

The Islanders once rejected a "Hong Kong" formula which would have ceded sovereignty of the home-land in Argentina while leasing back administrative authority to the British and providing for a split of the returns from the oil that is supposed to be in the vicinity. Now under Argentina's occupation, they might have second thoughts on such a deal. There lies the ultimate objective of preventive diplomacy.

But a settlement without shooting — and all the far-reaching damage that could result — is by no means a certainty. Queen Victoria gave to the language the phrase "We are not amused." In the matter of the Falklands crisis, nobody should be.

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By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — After remembering the axiom that the average citizen is no more capable of a grand gesture than of a grand opera, and wishing that William James were here to see the roaring crowds in Argentina and those who cheered the British fleet at Portsmouth... ("Man lives by habits indeed," wrote James, "but what he lives for is thrills and excitement. The only relief from habit's tediousness is periodical excitement. From time immemorial we have been, especially for noncombatants, the supplicants of excitement.")

After wondering when Senator Kennedy or some similar keeper of the peace will seek legislation requiring the executive in get congressional permission before "becoming involved in" the Falkland Islands... (There's a slogan for the next Kennedy campaign: "He kept our boys out of Port Stanley.")

After marking this down as another example of the strength of the weak and the weakness of the sort-of-strong... (Argentina was not deterred by Britain's nuclear deterrent. Lord Wigg laments that Britain has spent "\$11 billion on defense since the end of the last war and we can't knock the skin off a rice pudding." Welcome to the Iranian hostage experience.)

After hoping that this episode will call American attention to this truism: that when your political will and military assets are perceived to be insufficient to sustain your commitments and pretenses, other nations begin acting rudely... (Britain's task force is led by the aircraft carrier Invincible, which Britain is selling to Australia for budgetary reasons.)

After fainting from the thought that any number of governments which, like Argentina's, project internal tensions toward external foes, may some day have nuclear weapons...

After noting that this crisis underscores the wrong-headedness of liberals who insist that the world is made safer by decreasing American power... After all these thoughts comes this one: Little crises have ways of growing faster than you can say "Sarajevoo."

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## Letters

### Jonathan Schell

How much effect can the individual citizen have on public policy? The question takes on particular urgency these days in the context of the nuclear war threat.

An encouraging example of the impact one man can have is to be found in the series of articles in The New Yorker by Jonathan Schell, whose terrifying account of the possibility of a nuclear holocaust appears to have galvanized American public opinion. It is not impossible to discern a link between the Schell articles and President Reagan's recent appearance on television to attempt a reformulation of American policy on nuclear weapons.

All of us can help in some way to ban the nuclear bomb by making known our stand on this. It is the most important issue that mankind faces.

JULIAN BEHRSTOCK.

### Immigration Law

Regarding "Peking Protests U.S. Distinction Between Taiwan, China Immigrants" (NYT, March 31): As a U.S. immigration attorney, I point out that many immigrants from both China and Taiwan have now been able to go to America many years earlier than before the enactment of this new law. Whatever President Reagan's political motives were, the real benefit of this new law will accrue to those

Chinese and Taiwanese who are seeking to make the United States their permanent home.

BRUCE LELAND JAFFA.

### Stereo Deterrence

The way to return the Falkland Islands to their rightful owners with a minimum of bloodshed is to organize a great airlift of stereo equipment to enable the islanders to play at full volume and continuously "Doo! Cry for Me, Argentina" (from "Evita") until the invaders flee screaming. Believe me.

JAMES PRICE.

Gstaad, Switzerland.

### Batty Schemes

Regarding "U.S. Planned to Use Bait to Bait Britain" (NYT, March 23): Mankind should be ashamed. Not only is much money wasted on ridiculous and destructive schemes, but the craze of finding all possible means to kill and cripple leads to the destruction and maiming of innocent animals.

A.K. SAJJAD.

Chaville, France.

### Bristol Barrel

Regarding William Safire's "Language" column (NYT, April 5): It is my understanding that the abbreviation "bbl" stands for Bristol barrel. So Safire has outsmarted himself once again.

NORMAN HOWARD-JONES.

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# Arts Travel Leisure

## Taking the High Road to Inns in the Highlands

by Craig Claiborne

EDINBURGH — When I settled on Scotland for my most recent vacation I had only the vaguest notion of what I might expect at table. Would there be clotted dumplings, crappit bread, life bannocks, haggis, fiddlehead, or perhaps far-fetched brisettes? (I did not make up those names; they are in a book called "Traditional Scottish Recipes" by George Thomson.) Or simple, unadorned country fare? Or some kind of cooking in the Continental manner, meaning spurious French?

I knew, of course, that there would be salmon, poached and smoked, and, I more than presumed, haggis, the national dish, celebrated in verse by Robert Burns as "champion of the pudding" race. One of my chief anticipations was, in fact, to dine on that dish on its native soil. Sampling it in the United States had led me to believe that there are certain taste sensations that cannot be exported.

I decided to make Inverloch Castle, near Fort William, the focal point of my trip. I had heard that at this inn, reputedly the most expensive in Scotland, the guests are pampered as if they were to the manor born. I had also heard that it sets one of the best tables in the country. I would also try four or five other small country inns said to have good kitchens.

I took me two or three hours to drive from Abbotsinch Airport, outside Glasgow, to Fort William, and by the time I arrived at Inverloch Castle I was wholly enraptured by the Scottish countryside. It is, I think, one of the greater glories of this earth, rivaled only by rural Japan.

I was famished by the time I got to the inn, which stands at the end of a narrow drive bordered by dense thickets of rhododendrons. I was greeted by Mrs. Joseph Hobbs, the wife of the owner, who asked me, since it was 4 p.m., if I would care for tea and pastries. I told her that I would prefer something savory, and a moment later was seated on the terrace with a glass of chilled white wine and a generous portion of smoked salmon, layered between triangles of freshly baked brown bread.

I settled myself into a spacious room with a comfortable bed, ample storage and fine period furniture. Outside my window I could see Queen Victoria's Walk (the castle was built in 1863, and the queen spent a week in residence there 10 years later), flower beds and a vegetable garden, a splendidly tended lawn and a tennis court.

I had been advised that dinner would be served promptly at 7:30, and at 7 I wandered downstairs and into the drawing room, which smelled deliciously of the wood-burning in the handsome carved fireplace. Like the hall of the castle, the drawing room has painted ceilings, 30 feet high. A waiter arrived and took my order for Scotch that bore the Inverloch Castle name. (Hobbs, the proprietor, once owned a distillery near the castle; it was sold some time ago to a group of international distillers.) I drank it, as instructed, in proper Scottish fashion, without water or ice.

Shortly after my arrival I had been given the evening's menu by Michael Leonard, the manager of the castle who also acts as maître d'hôtel. He proposed a game pâté to be followed by a spinach and tomato soup, a main course of salmon mousse with a rousseline sauce and, for dessert, an orange soufflé.



Inverloch Castle in Scotland.

That meal was altogether exemplary. The pâté was moist, rich and irresistible; the soup was piping hot and masterfully seasoned with a blend of the puréed vegetables; the salmon mousse was delicate in flavor and texture and glorified by its sauce (a blend of hollandaise and whipped cream) and the soufflé was puffed as high as any I have ever seen.

During my stay I also dined on crème brûlée (a cream of carrot soup), roast beef and crème brûlée, on gravies followed by horseshoe roast lamb and apple crumble, on curried apple soup followed by grilled prawns with garlic butter, roast duck with apple sauce and radish, the Danish pudding made with fresh raspberries and currants (Mrs. Hobbs is Danish by birth, and sometimes takes a hand in the kitchen). Except for the roast beef (my slices were overcooked, although I saw rare cuts served to other diners) all the dishes were notable.

Taking my leave of Inverloch Castle, I was filled with an odd, puzzling nostalgia. As I beaded off to my next destination, I realized what it was. I was remembering my first visit to the Ritz Hotel in Paris — with its refined food and polished service, Inverloch Castle was like a miniature Ritz in Scotland.

My next stop was Tulloch Lodge, near Balmoral. Its proprietors, Neal Bannister and Hector MacDonald, run the cozy, congenial inn like a Victorian boarding house with Georgian overtones. It is both quaint and unpretentious. My bedroom was large, with a comfortable bed and some period furniture.

I found Bannister at the bar, serving drinks to an international clientele and one or two Scots. A copy of Michel Guérard's "Cuisine Minceur" lay before him on the bar, open to a color photograph of salmon aspic with lemon and green peppercorns, and as each guest arrived, Bannister offered the book for viewing and announced with some pride that he had re-created the dish for the evening meal.

Over a Scotch, I mentioned to Bannister my keen desire to dine on made-in-Scotland haggis. It turned out that one of my fellow

guests, at that moment seated in the bar with his wife, was a butcher named Hamlet who had brought with him three freshly made haggises from his shop in the town of Kingussie. I extracted from Bannister a vow that he would serve haggis at least once during my stay.

Tulloch Lodge serves set menus, and my first meal in the walnut-paneled dining room consisted of a hot, hearty cream soup made with chicken and diced veal kidney. This was followed by the cold salmon in aspic (good, although the aspic was a bit runny), a salad and a generous assortment of cheeses, imported and local. And breads. The breads of Scotland — from the thick, flat, crusty whole-grain rounds to the thin, flat, crumbly oatmeal "cakes" — are among the best I have ever sampled anywhere. And the breads at Tulloch Lodge, produced by a local bakery, were the best I tasted in Scotland.

On the second evening we had haggis as the first course. The meaty dish, made with the chopped liver, heart and other innards of the sheep and cooked inside the animal's stomach, was superb, and a far cry from the spurious versions I have tasted at home. This haggis was delectably tender in texture and marvelously seasoned with chopped onions and a generous amount of black pepper. I was told that it is customary in Scotland to eat haggis with a glass of Scotch, taken neat. (You can also give the dish an added fillip by pouring a small glass of Scotch over it when it is spooned onto your plate.) The haggis was served with its traditional accompaniments, turnips and potatoes. I was a dream come true.

I am told that there may be shooting and fishing lodges as grand and as pleasant as Tulloch Estate, close to Grantown-on-Spey, but as a non-sportsman, I would be hard put to believe it. With some small reservations, I found it pretty much of a paradise.

The turret stone mansion in which guests are housed is as impressive as the castle at Inverloch. It is furnished to a sportsman's taste, with guns and shooting gear mounted on the

walls among landscapes and shooting and fishing prints. I was housed in one of the towers overlooking an enormous expanse of countryside and the River Spey. It could have been a study for Constable or Turner.

The food was, with a few exceptions, outstanding. I recall dining on what was probably the best-textured and tastiest gravies I have ever eaten, with, of course, a mustard sauce. We were regaled with fantastic smoked salmon, small puff pastry bouchées filled with creamed mushrooms, uncommonly good roast lamb with orange and herb stuffing, excellent rare roast beef, exceptional roast pork and a poached salmon that could rarely be bettered at any other table in Scotland. Among the desserts were a lemon mousse, a French apple tart with apricot glaze, a chocolate mousse and that specialty of Australia and New Zealand, the great meringue round filled with raspberries and cream known as a Pavlova.

There were only two disappointing meals, a soggy quiche Lorraine and an uninspired cold roast chicken at one lunch and an ordinary haggis that was served to me privately one oontime when all the other guests were out shooting grouse or fishing. It was, by my own standards, a bit starchy and chewy. My other areas of mild discontent were the dining arrangement and the shower. Meals are taken at a single, perfectly appointed table, whereas I much prefer the solitude (if I'm dining alone) or privacy (if I'm dining with one or two companions) that separate tables afford. As for that shower, it was the devil's own contrivance, a sort of rubber stethoscope that you were supposed to attach to the hot and cold water taps; one end always fell off, so that you were either scalded or frozen.

But the 21,000-acre estate is a glorious place for slugabeds like me as well as for sportsmen. I took long walks every day, especially along the magnificent River Spey, where salmon jumped out of water as the fishermen cast their lines and prayed for rain (fish, they tell me, bite better in the rain.) To short order, I found

I had become as enamored of the River Spey as I was of those myriad Scottish lakes that can, of course, be counted among the Lord's most inspired creations.

Culloden House, near Inverness, was not among my happier experiences in Scotland. The house has some historical associations — it reputedly stands on the ruins of the Renaissance castle in which Bonnie Prince Charlie slept the night before he lost his last great battle on British soil — the Battle of Culloden. The present house dates from the late 18th century, and is designed in the Adam style.

The problem is that Culloden House is somewhat shabby, and its furnishings are a bit dowdy. To be fair, I had a relatively modern bedroom with the best radio reception I had found in Scotland, while the shower was almost wholly acceptable as Scottish showers go.

The food seemed routine. I dined on slightly overcooked grilled salmon and a tasty assortment of mixed vegetables (including eggplant and cauliflower) and I dined on overcooked stuffed lobster bathed in an excess of butter. The breakfast, I must admit, was admirable — sausages, a choice of kippers or smoked haddock, half a grapefruit and tea.

On the single evening I spent at Culloden House, an imposing number of oon-English-speaking Japanese tourists checked into the hotel. One of them sat at the piano and launched into "Auld Lang Syne" and "Loch Lomond." The hotel's brochure says that "Prince Charlie had to leave in a hurry," and I took my cue from that.

I had high hopes for the Isle of Eriska Hotel at Leidsa, a turreted Victorian structure set on an island in Loch Linne, a seductively beautiful body of water. I knew that it is rated by one motoring guide as one of the four best hostels in Britain, and I knew that the proprietor was the Rev. Robin Buchanan-Smith of the Presbyterian Church.

I was put into a minor state of ebullience by my arrival. I was ushered into a tiny, cozy room suitable for a cloistered or monastic life. But I was out on this trip to do penance — not at better than \$70 a night. Then I discovered that there was no top sheet on my very narrow bed, only an eiderdown comforter, under the likes of which I have never been able to sleep properly. I requested a top sheet and was told that my comforter should suffice. An hour later, the woman in charge knuckled under and gave me another sheet.

I walked into the bar and soon a tall man with a theatrical presence entered and approached me. It was Buchanan-Smith, a bluff, hearty man with a bone-crushing handshake.

Dinner began with very good deep-fried cheese balls made of cream-puff pastry and a delicate, frothy mousse of kippers. There was a rich and spicy tomato soup, with more of that extraordinary brown bread. A roast leg of lamb was a trifle overcooked but wonderfully tender and fragrant with fresh rosemary, served with oven-baked potatoes with onion and slightly tough broad beans. The chocolate mousse cake was competently made and the oranges in Grand Marnier sauce very much worthwhile. The cheeses, an impressive assortment of Stiltons and Bries, were served, as is often the case in Britain, with the water wafers I dislike intensely.

I had reserved a room for two nights at the Isle of Eriska, and had to pay a \$42 cancellation charge when I left after one.

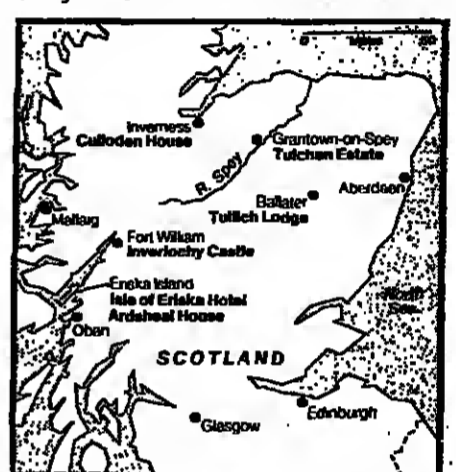
I had heard from friends in America that a

young couple from New York, Robert and Jane Taylor, had opened a charming inn called the Ardschall House out far from the Isle of Eriska, and it was there I repaired.

Ardschall means a "high lookout place" or "watchtower"; the house itself stands in a magnificent setting, wooded with huge, ancient sycamores, oaks and holly trees. It was built as a manor house in 1545, sacked during one uprising or another and rebuilt in 1760. The Taylors have furnished it in simple good taste. My bedroom was uncommonly pleasant, bright and quite modern, with extensive views over Loch Linne.

The food was intelligently conceived and excellently prepared. The Taylors provided me with the best cheese soup — this one a blend of Cheddar and Stilton — I have ever eaten. (To tell the truth, I had never much cared for cheese soup before.) There was a delectable, innovative and wholly unexpected preparation of monkfish with a sauce of Oriental salmon made with soy sauce, ginger and shallots. Then there was cold salmon with freshly made mayonnaise — conceivably the purest, most properly poached salmon I have ever had.

I was equally enthusiastic about a platter of smoked local trout, so subtly seasoned and delicately flavored it could not have been im-



proved upon. Even the garnish for the platter was uncommonly palatable — cherry tomatoes filled with a herbed sauce; small scallops; crisp lettuce leaves. Two other soups that I especially admired were a cream of green pea soup made from fresh peas and a vegetable soup containing tomatoes, celery and carrots. Only a roast leg of lamb left a bit to be desired. It was overcooked and a bit strog.

Scottish breakfasts deserve a word of their own. At inns throughout the land, they are pure happiness for anyone who professes the fruit meal of the day to all others. The many and various foods — grilled kippers, fennel haddock, grapefruit juice, grapefruit halves, orange juice, grilled tomatoes, broiled kidneys and mushrooms, whole baked hams, fried sausages, fried bread, coffee, tea — are served at a sideboard, the hot foods on warming trays so that guests may help themselves. I find Scottish breakfasts delightful, although invariably made with a fair amount of cereal filler; I find the toast — by custom invariably served chilled, the triangles in silver racks — less so.

I ate only add that in Scotland I was often led to forsake my diet, but I knew that I would return to it stringently back home.

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## Splendor and Confusion in Festival of India

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The outburst of Indian art shows that started like a chain reaction on March 24 at the Hayward Gallery and will go on through April 21, when the Victoria and Albert Museum inaugurates its own independent exhibition, is unlikely to be soon forgotten. Its mixture of splendor and confusion matches the dizzying feeling experienced by the outsider on his first visit to the subcontinent.

This so-called Festival of India is not to be missed, if only for that seething abundance. But it takes patience and a highly trained eye to retain the ability of taking in anything at all after a quarter of an hour of erring through the maze of the main exhibition at the Hayward.

Ambitiously titled "In the Image of Man," it has a further subtitle, "The Indian Perception of the Universe Through 2,000 Years of Painting and Sculpture." That makes it sound like a doctoral dissertation. Unfortunately, it also looks like one. The exhibition is broken up according to themes with a highly literary connotation, such as "The Abundance of Life" or "Man in the Cosmos." We are spared the word Weltanschauung, but only just.

Rejecting any classification relating to chronology or original provenance, the organizers set out to illustrate their own ideas about the essence of Indian art. Thus, an 18th-century miniature may be seen a few steps away from a 17th-century slab from an Islamic monument or a second-century B.C. sculpture.

To the specialist, no doubt, this must be fascinating as a visual commentary on facts which he is too roughly at home. To the general public, which does not have it all at its fingertips, it looks more like a jumble — no coherent image of any area in India at any period of its history emerges from it.

It is not just that historical development becomes unintelligible in the process. It makes it impossible for the uninformed spectator to get gradually acquainted with unfamiliar artistic languages. Instead of the visual progression that any initiation to remote art forms requires, he is treated to a hurdle race.

There are many extraordinary objects in the Hayward exhibition for which the organizers deserve high praise. Better still, they have selected many pieces never shown abroad before. But because the masterpieces are hardly put in perspective, the nonspecialist will be advised to do his homework before setting foot there.

He might not overlook the smiling stone head in high relief of the fifth century — described as a "One-faced Linga" — from the Delhi National Museum, which is big enough to focus attention. But it is only too easy to miss the fragmentary head (No. 63) from the second-century B.C. Buddhist ruins at Bharhut or even the admirable standing Buddha from the Hyderabad State Museum (No. 329). The latter illustrates a rare moment of Indian art

around the second to third century that is hardly represented in the West.

The 17th-century Islamic slab mentioned before, apparently from some monument at Bijapur not otherwise identified in the catalog, is likewise a revelation for the Western public. Here again, however, it is easily overlooked, isolated as it is among unrelated objects and poorly lit like two-thirds of the show. It would have been worth mentioning in passing for the information of the nonspecialist that there is more Islamic architecture to be seen in India than in most other countries in the world.

Much is likewise left in the dark, literally and metaphorically, concerning the miniatures, of which there is a substantial contingent. The formidable impact of small-format painting from the Iranian world, including present-day Afghanistan in which the Mogul dynasty had its summer capital, Kabul, is not explained. It might have helped to point out somewhere that the miniatures carrying texts in the Arabic alphabet all illustrate Persian poetry or chronicles because Persian was the universal language of literature and administration under the Islamic statesmen, frequently of Turkish stock, who ruled much of India from the 11th century on.

More generally, the fact that from the early 16th century on, the Indian upper classes adhered to Persian fashions in every field, tailoring them to their own tastes, explains a lot in art as well as in culture. If a miniature illustrating a war theme from a Hindu Ramayana cycle is composed in a vertical format, rather than the indigenous horizontal format and shows princes riding horses fitted with Iranian trappings, fighting with scimitar and bow, and dressed in Islamic attire, the reason lies in the extraordinary cultural interpenetration that characterized Hindustan, as the Persianized Moslems called India for centuries.

This Indo-Persian synthesis was eventually to find a political expression through the emergence of present-day Pakistan. But throughout India, there were areas where the process repeated itself, such as the Bahmanid sultanate in the Deccan and its school of Persian-derived miniature painting, of which a little masterpiece can be seen in the exhibition (No. 49).

Often, too, cultural divergence resulting from different religious allegiances could be observed within the same city. To the Hindu, the terms of reference were those of ancient India, which found expression in Sanskrit literature. To the Moslem, they were those of Koranic metaphysics and Persian literature, part of it imported and much written in India itself.

It follows the intricacies of so many complex developments implies familiarity with almost antithetical cultures. This may be why, after a century of continued Western interest in India, the approach to "Indian" art and culture remains so confused whenever it attempts to encompass all. The truth of the matter, made painfully if unwittingly obvious at the

Continued on page 6W



Miniature from the Kangra school, Punjab, c.1780, at Spink's.

## Avocado Boom in Spain

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

MALAGA, Spain — Five years ago a tourist in Spain asking for an *aguacate*, or avocado, in a restaurant here would get either a blank look or a shrug of the shoulders from the waiter. Not so today. Ever since the agricultural experimental centers in southern Spain began cautiously working with this subtropical fruit in the late 1960s, more and more farmers have been getting into the business of growing avocados.

With its favorable climate, Spain is the only country in Europe that has been able to grow the fruit commercially, although Corsica, Sicily and Portugal have been experimenting. It has taken the Spaniards more than 500 years to get around to cultivating the fruit, but the avocado now has every prospect of making a major contribution to the country's agricultural economy.

The fruit has a long history in Spain. The conquistadors who sailed to the New World in the 15th century brought back to Europe the seeds of a plant descended from *Laurus nobilis*, the laurel of antiquity and poetry. The trees prospered in the Andalusian sun and grew into gigantic and popular shade trees, but no one thought of eating the fruit, which fell the ground and rotted.

Avocados have been cultivated in the Canary Islands for years, but the oldest orchards on the mainland are perhaps 15 years old. In 1978, southern Spain had 1,150 hectares under avocado cultivation, and although figures are hard to come by, it is estimated that this area has tripled since then. By 1986, it is projected that there will be 10,000 hectares (24,700 acres) bearing avocados.

Today, in the farmers in the provinces of Malaga, Granada and Almeria (the main cultivation areas), who are used to getting 35 cents a kilo for oranges and perhaps a little more for tangerines and lemons, any crop that brings in a minimum of almost a dollar a kilo is interesting. And foreigners who have poured into the coastal areas in the last 15 years have suddenly come to see the avocado as a good investment.

The countryside surrounding the picturesque mountain village of Mijas, Malaga, has undergone a radical change. In the flat lands at the foot of the mountain, just a few kilometers from the sea, one no longer just sees rows of corn, barley and chick-peas, but thousands of newly planted avocado trees. The biggest problem in growing avocados, finding enough water, has been overcome by digging wells, some more than 100 meters deep.

In Nerja, Malaga, men like José Casanova summed their neighbors in the early 1970s by uprooting olive trees for avocados and turning their backs on the generations who had never cultivated anything but cereals and olives —

crops that needed no irrigation. Today Casanova is one of the important growers in the area.

One West German conglomerate recently put in 15,000 trees. In five years, the first full crop will be exported to supply a chain of German supermarkets. German consumption of avocados quadrupled in the four years up to 1980. France's consumption of Spanish avocados multiplied by 10 in the same period.

Antón van Meer, a retired school director from the Netherlands, has spent seven years with his family and some outside help terracing his isolated mountain farm and planting it with avocado trees. "I've worked harder than ever before in my life," he says, "and I have never felt better or more at peace with myself."

There are as many opinions on how to grow avocados as there are avocado growers. There are those who grow their trees in sandy soil, rocky soil, in claylike soil and in rich loamy soil — and all are convinced theirs is the best way. Once the young tree survives the first three years of its life, it develops a surprising sureness, pliable before high winds. In most cases the fruit never ripens on the tree, which means that the farmer, if he doesn't like the current market prices, may wait without losing his crop as he would with apples or peaches. Another advantage of the avocado is that it does not ripen immediately upon picking, and is easier to pack and ship.

The avocado, commonly treated as a vegetable, is an almost sugarless fruit containing eight vitamins. About 500 known varieties all derive from one of three American strains: the subtropical Mexican pear-shaped fruit, the most resistant to cold and the easiest to identify (if you crush its leaf between your fingers it will smell of anise); the Guatemalan, also subtropical, round and plump, less resistant to cold, and the West Indian, a tropical strain, also round, but distinguished from the Guatemalan by a stem that looks like a broad-headed nail.

Spain has not entered any of the commercial side markets of the avocado, the face creams, shampoos and shaving lotions. But one enterprising grower near Malaga, Emilio Garcia, urges people to come and pick their own avocados at his ranch, Los Dos Hermanos, and offers them a recipe for face cream that can be made with overripe avocados that he sells at reduced prices.

If the export market has grown, so has the local one. Markets in the coastal area of southern Spain offer probably the cheapest avocado in Europe, with an average price of \$2 to \$3 a kilo (with about five medium-sized avocados to a kilo). Antonio Cortes, who owns a small grocery store in Coin, comments: "In our family, they are part of our regular diet, either in salads or just spread on bread." An elderly client adds, "I never eat them that way, only as dessert, sprinkled with sugar and a bit of cognac."

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — April 15: Jurg Demus piano (Mozart, Beethoven) Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Phoenix Music conductor, Jochen Lutz (Horn, Hildebrandt, Salen).  
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90) — April 11: Vienna Philharmonic, Gerd Albrecht conductor (Wend, Schubert). April 15: Igo Koch piano (Brahms, Chopin). April 16: Kuchl Quartet (Wolfe, Schumann).  
Staatsoper (tel. 5324.2655) — April 10: "Parsifal" April 11: "Don Giovanni" April 12: "Salome" April 13: "Swan Lake" April 14: "La Bohème" April 15: "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" April 16: "Der Rosenkavalier".  
Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.71.51) — Through April: "Eva".  
Volksoper (tel. 5324.2657) — April 10: "Kiss Me Kate" April 11: "La Vie Parisienne" April 14: "Zar und Zimmermann".

## BRUSSELS

Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel. 511.41.47) — April 10-11: "L'A-cade" (Vive Jamarque). April 15-16: "Le Fauconnier" (Balzac).

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Center (tel. 628.79.81) — April 10: London Concert Orchestra, with Josephine Barton (Opera Gala Night) April 11: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Christian Orz (piano) (Beethoven) April 12: Johann Strauss Orchestra and Dancers. To June 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of Man 1945-54".  
Camden Arts Center — April 15-18: Camden Arts Festival.  
Greenwich Theatre (tel. 558.77.55) — To April 17: "The Assassins" (Sartre).  
The Hayward Gallery — To June 13: "The Image of Man" (Indian art).  
London Coliseum — April 15: "Madam Butterfly" April 16: "Madam Stuart" April 17: "Pelléas and Mélisande".

## FRANCE

Royal Albert Hall (tel. 589.82.12) — April 13: Luciano Favaroni tenor, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.  
Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — April 11: Inna Khan sitar, London Symphony Orchestra, Sergiu Celibidache conductor, Jiri Gomez soprano (Elgar, Bernstein). April 15: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Jesus Lopez-Cobos conductor, Julian Lloyd Webber piano (Strauss, Schubert). April 16: English Chamber Orchestra.  
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel. 723.61.27) — To April 26: "A l'ère: Aïda(s)" To May 8: "Five Modern Chinese Painters." To June 6: "Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1930".  
Musée Carnavalet (tel. 722.21.13) — To April 25: "Paris Mérovingien" exhibition.  
Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.25) — Exhibitions — To August: "The 16th century in Florence."  
Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73) — To May 30: "American Impressionism."  
Musée Rodin — To June 25: Sculptures of Robert Wlérick.  
Opéra (tel. 742.57.50) — April 12: "Carmen" April 23: Ballet of the Opéra, "La Fille Mal Gardée," Heinz Spoerli choreography.  
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 33.44.44) — To April 17: "The Magic Flute." "Mozart et son époque" choreography.  
Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 722.22.77) — From April 13: Sankai Juku, Japanese dance (at Théâtre de Paris).

## ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 21.62.53) — April 10-11: Orchestra e Coro del Maggio, Neville Martinson conductor, "Margherita Marzocchi soprano (Mozart)."  
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel. 80.91.26) — April 10, 14-16: "Ariadne" April 13, 16: "L'italiana in Algeri" April 15: "Otello".  
VENICE, Gran Teatro — April 10: Orchestra del Teatro la Fenice, Erich Binder conductor (Mozart).

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Kan-i Hoken Hall (tel. 270.61.91) — April 13: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Mi-suki conductor (J. Strauss).  
National Museum of Modern Art (tel. 214.23.61) — To May 9: "Manjiro Sakamoto 1862-1914" 90 oils.  
Nippon Seisaku Hall — April 12, 14-15: "Trocadero de Monte Carlo" ballet troupe.  
Ricca Art Museum (tel. 571.32.54) — To April 25: "Senryu Matsukawa (1888-1901)" woodblock print exhibition.  
Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel. 370.64.41) — April 17-19: "Aida."  
Tokyo Bunka Kaikan Small Hall (tel. 461.23.90) — To April 14: Tatyana Nikolayeva piano recital.

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45) — April 14: Orlando Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven). April 15: Cristina Ortiz piano (Schubert).  
Muziektheater (tel. 537.57.54) — April 12, 15: "Werther." April 14: National Ballet: "Pique Dame." April 16, 19: "Ariadne op Naxos."

## PARIS

American Center (tel. 321.42.20) — April 13-16: Calix Hook.

## PARIS DESIGN CENTER

PARIS — The best in French contemporary furniture design is on show in the new design center, the Centre V.L.A., which opened last December on the edge of Paris' Les Halles quarter.  
The designer Christian Gonsky, has transformed the high-tech center into a more traditional backdrop for the exhibitions of the V.L.A. label (standing for Valérie and Laurent Gonsky) (see p. 14).

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum — To June 20: "Aspects of Italian Art 1902-1968" Exon International Exhibition.  
International Center of Photography — To May 9: "Paris/Magnum: Photographs 1935-1981."  
Museum of Modern Art — To June 29: Giorgio de Chirico.  
Prakas Gallery (tel. 737.60.66) — To April 17: "Photomontage 1919-1939".

## WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49) — April 10: "Ein Maskenball." April 11: "Parsifal." April 12: "The Barber of Seville." April 13: "Carmen." April 14: "Tosca."  
Theater an der Oper (tel. 341.44.49) — To April 30: "The Last Chapter" (Neil Simon).  
Philharmonie (tel. 262.52.51) — April 10-11: "The Barber of Seville" (Puccini). April 12: "The Barber of Seville" (Puccini). April 13: "Idomeneo." April 15: "Don Carlos."  
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## Etruscans and Leonardo in Florence

by Susan Lumsden

**F**LORENCE — The Archaeological Museum, restorer of the splendid Etruscan bronzes, has done it again. The Etruscan Frescoes at Talamone (on view here until Oct. 3) is just one of the many small, specialized exhibitions that Florence serves up so well from its endless back kitchen of art. There are currently three such exhibitions running in Florence, each rooted in local history.

The *frontone*, or pediment, over the entrance to the Etruscan temple of Talamone, has some of the rippling power and beauty of the bronze Greek warriors that drew mobs to the museum last year. This huge fragmented masterpiece says more about the love, or madness, of the archaeologist for his subject.

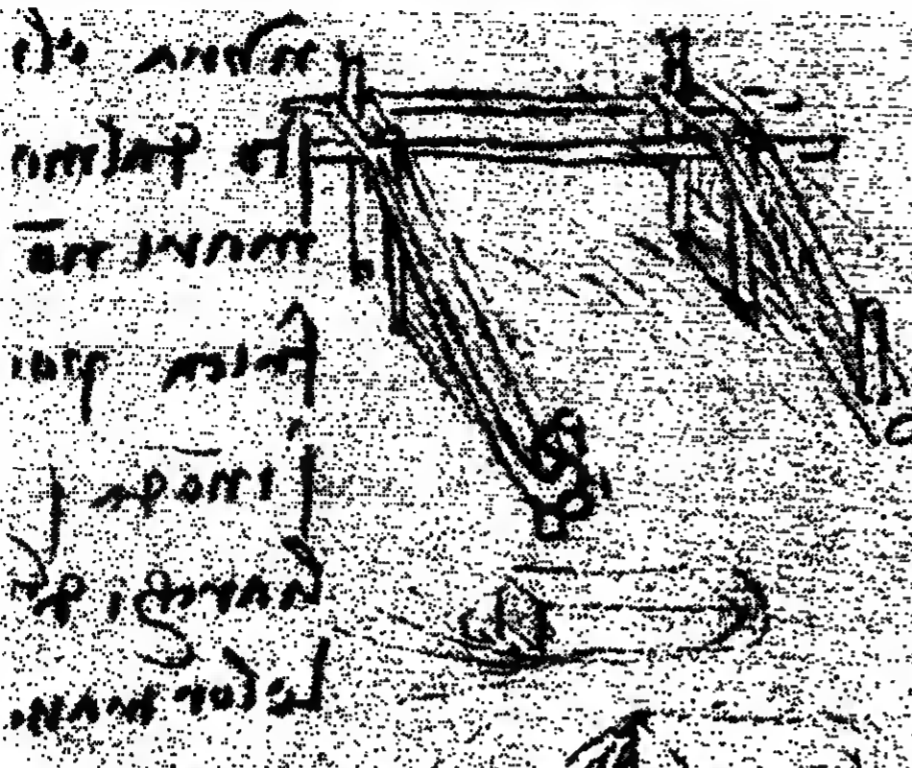
It was built in the fourth century B.C., when Rome was a promising town and Etruria a powerful federation with artistic and commercial ties with Greece. Since then, it has been destroyed and salvaged at least four times, most recently after the Florence flood of 1966. It succumbed in the second century B.C. to the Gauls, in the first century B.C. to a fire and in 1888 to the Italian Army, which mounted a fortress on the site in southern Tuscany near the present port of Orbetello.

While they were excavating for the foundation, soldiers found sculptured terra-cotta fragments of the Etruscan temple. Archaeologists scavenged for the rest, but couldn't stop the fragments, reassembled later in Florence, were found to illustrate the saga of the seven warriors of Thebes, dramatized by both Aeschylus and Euripides. During a second excavation of the Talamone hillside in 1962-69, the main fragments were found, showing Oedipus, blind, bent and mourning over the bodies of his two sons, killed in a fratricidal battle over his kingdom.

The real discovery of this latest reconstruction is the extent to which Greek culture and religion were assimilated not only by the inland Etruscans but subsequently by the Florentines during the early Renaissance.

The *Waters, the Earth and the Universe*, scientific writings and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci (at the Palazzo Vecchio until May 3), will be best appreciated by those who can read Renaissance Italian backward. They were executed in Florence from 1506 to 1511, using mirror writing, at the time Leonardo was painting the Battle of Anghiari in the Palazzo Vecchio. Experts say that he drew on the atmospheric conclusions he arrived at in these 36 disassembled folio pages for the vaporous background of the Mona Lisa.

He worked on a double sheet at a time, filling the four pages with related thoughts and



Detail from Leonardo folio, showing water currents and bridge.

sketches, on bubbles, siphons, dams, submarines and moonlight. There is even a design for a flood deviation canal on the Arno River — unfortunately never realized. The separated folios with their red chalk doodlings allow for easier viewing than in their bound book form and offer the illusory intimacy of seeing Leonardo at work.

After his death, the folios resurfaced in the belongings of the Milanese sculptor Girolamo della Porta. They were recognized and bought, for a large sum, by the painter Giuseppe Ghisla. He sold them in 1717 to the first Earl of Leicester, in whose family they remained. In 1965, they were shown publicly twice.

The folios might have been returned to Italy had it not been for the 1980 earthquake. Italy, short of funds, was unable to meet the \$5.8-million bid of the American millionaire Armand Hammer when the Codex Leicester, as it was then called, was auctioned at Christie's in London. As the Codex Hammer, it has already been displayed in Los Angeles and Washington, and will go on to be shown in Paris, Edinburgh and Stockholm.

Also in the Palazzo Vecchio (until May 16)

is the exhibition *Tapestries of the Sun King*, Louis XIV, who commissioned these large works from the Gobelin factory between 1665 and 1680. They are usually housed at Versailles and Fontainebleau, and this is the first time they have been on loan outside France. The 16 tapestries have a historical link with Florence. Jean Lefebvre, who became director of the Gobelin factory in 1662, was born here, since his father, Pierre, was supervisor of the tapestry works founded in 1545 by Cosimo I de' Medici.

Here, framed by the 16th-century frescoes of Giorgio Vasari in the Salone dei Cinquecento, the tapestries strike a complementary sympathy of color, line and subject: the triumphs of the monarchy of Louis XIV played off those of the earlier republic of Florence.

The exchange between the two cultures was particularly strengthened when both Catherine and Marie de' Medici married French kings and brought their entourage and kitchen staffs with them to France. As any good Florentine will tell you, the Florentines taught the French not only how to make tapestries, but virtually everything, including how to cook.

## Bruges, Materialism and Memling

by Esther Garcia

**B**RUGES, Belgium — Bruges' past is stronger than its present. Legends and history, heroes and anecdotes, the small city near the North Sea has them all. With the city girdled and crisscrossed by canals, the crystal windows of its ancient houses reflect a silvery, fine and hazy light. In the 15th century, before the canals that connected it to the sea silted over, Bruges was a center of trade. The Burgundian dukes held their court here, and here Philip the Good founded the Order of the Golden Fleece, the most exclusive chivalric club of its time, with a bit of wool as part of its emblem.

Bruges' energy and power declined when its outlet to the sea was cut off by a series of misfortunes, and its wool trade was overwhelmed by energetic English competition. Its elegant Renaissance architecture and narrow streets today seem to be preserved, but the activity in them is mostly touristic. Like a more stylish Disneyland or Williamsburg, it has greater numbers of people looking on than actually living there.

Still, Bruges' beauty and its treasures have their own vitality; the imposing Carillon Tower on the main square; the extravagant, Oriental-looking Church of Jerusalem; the Relic of the Holy Blood, which dates from the Second Crusade; and, uppermost, the Memling Collection, which is housed in the 12th-century Hôpital Saint-Jean building.

Hans Memling was one of the artists who was attracted by the prosperity of Bruges. Wounded while fighting in France, he returned to Bruges in the late 15th century to be cured at the hospital. Grateful for the good care, he presented several paintings to the hospital, the nucleus of the present collection.

The Memling Museum is tucked away in a wing of the rambling building, which was used as a hospital from 1188 to 1973 and which has become a national monument. There is a cool and somber approach to the museum, through high, vaulted halls lined with the modest works of anonymous Flemish masters. The impact of Memling's masterpieces is greater for their being in unassuming company and in a humble setting.

The five works that make up the Memling Collection are all of major importance. "The Shrine of St. Ursula," which depicts the Ursuline legend in six panels; the famous "Madonna of Martin van Nieuwenhove," which has traveled more than any other of his works; "Sybilla Sambetha," a portrait of a young woman; "The Adoration of the Magi"; and, finally, the work that is considered to be his masterpiece, a large triptych, "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine."

The commercial, bourgeois values of Flemish civilization, and its discovery of the good things that trade could provide, produced a particular kind of art. Flemish realism reflects the involvement with material goods, and the first flush of optimism that comfort and prosperity brought about. Michelangelo described Flemish painting as: "The painting of stuffs — bricks and mortar, the grass of the fields, the shadows of trees, bridges and rivers with little figures here and there. They paint in Flanders only to deceive the external eye."

The painting of "stuffs," that realism that Flemish painters brought to perfection, is at its height in Memling's work. But because of his genius, his realism does not "only deceive the external eye," it gives a concrete form to the spirit of his protagonists. The crushed patch of velvet on St. Catherine's sleeve, the worn edge of the buckle on the slipper of St. John's executioner, Mary's slightly pursed lips as she holds an apple out to her child — these are not virtuous gestures but a delicate structure on which a larger reality rests. The accidental detail, rendered with precise and jewel-like clarity, allows Memling to erase the border between everyday reality and the spiritual quality of the figures he portrays.



"The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine," detail.

The angel in the central panel of "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine" is not an anonymous celestial creature. He is wearing a robe of exquisite brocade, his collar is slightly rumpled and there is a flush on one of his cheeks where he leaned against the bar he is playing. He has been brought firmly into our own world.

Bruges' prosperity has ebbed, but its energy is still vividly present in the Memling Museum. The combination of high-mindedness and materialism that was exemplified by the Order of the Golden Fleece produced the highest expression of realistic art in Memling's works, a realism that translates abstract qualities into human dimensions.

The Memling Museum, in the Hôpital Saint-Jean, is open from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Monday morning.

## The Old Art of Decorating Eggs

by Mavis Guinand

**N**YON, Switzerland — Some wonder whether the chicken or the egg came first. In this little town, between Lansanne and Geneva, the accent is on the egg. It is being shown in every possible guise in the turcked castle standing above the lake.

The egg — as a symbol of the mystery of creation — is found in most ancient civilizations whether Egyptian, Chinese or Inca. The Persians may have been the first to exchange red painted eggs in the spring and soil (as in Europe, the oldest painted egg was found in the fourth-century sarcophagus of a little girl in Germany). Early Christianity smoothly assimilated the pagan custom and gave it another meaning as the symbol of resurrection. The habit of decorating and giving Easter eggs spread all over Europe. It was also, incidentally, a way of disposing of the eggs that had piled up during Lent, when it was forbidden to eat them.

In Ukraine and most of Central Europe, gaily colored eggs with geometric patterns seem almost magic. They are tossed onto the roof, into the beards of the furrows for protection. Using a wax-and-dye technique, basketfuls are prepared by the entire family during Lent and blessed for the Easter table.

A Bavarian clergyman once composed a series of sermons just on the ways of decorating the *ovum pascale*. In recent years this fine art has been enjoying an enthusiastic revival in Switzerland. Easter egg markets are held before Easter in Bern, St. Gall, Basel, Zurich and Nyon.

They are great places to watch artists' demonstrations, buy decorated eggs or invest in a few empty shells to try your own thing.

From the ostrich to the canary, eggs come in one shape and many

sizes. Their soft ivory, beige, pale blue or green backgrounds lend themselves to painting, staining or dyeing. Designs can be drawn, dappled, bakked, scratched or etched on the smooth surface. Straw, beads, felt or ribbon can be glued on.

All it takes is lots of patience and ingenuity. From a pastime, Heidi Haupt-Battaglia of Bern has built up her collection of more than 2,000 eggs by attempting most of the old techniques herself, as well as buying unusual eggs from other artists. In Nyon, she shows them with related objects like antique egg cups, woven baskets, jewelry or pottery animals.

One traditional way to decorate an egg is to dye it, then scratch out a design from the colored layer with a scalpel or a fine cutter. Monica Bietenholz, a Valais artist, uses this technique to turn out chicks, rabbits and hedgehogs. An intensely blue-eyed baby owl stares out of one very dark egg.

Francisco Zimmermann, from Soleure, uses the same scratch technique to bring out cowboys of lace against the tinted shell. Some, like Vreni Messner, are so used to covering eggs with wreaths of flowers they hardly glance at their busy hands as they chatter.

Many craftsmen are transferring forms of Swiss folk art to the egg. Hansruedi Stuber usually paints furniture in St. Gall. He likes to paint romantic bouquets and landscapes or miniature portraits on the smallest eggs he can find. But his masterpiece seems to be a solemn procession of cows winding their way to summer pasture around a 7-inch ostrich egg.

Ueli Hofer cuts out pastoral scenes in white paper, then glues the découpage onto a dyed egg. The largest is set out by the naturally dark blue background of a *kanari* egg.

Many craftsmen have gone back to icons of traditional Easter symbols for their inspiration. Several others are trying to break with tradition.

Jürg Friedrich draws trompe l'oeil zippers and paper clips on his eggs. A young engineer from Zurich, Zwoboda, protects his designs with wax, then dips the shell in some acid far more biting than the usual vinegar or sawdust to obtain deeply etched designs on duck shells.

Ursula and Walter Fehr of Zurich pierce egg shells with a dentist's drill to obtain their lacy patterns.

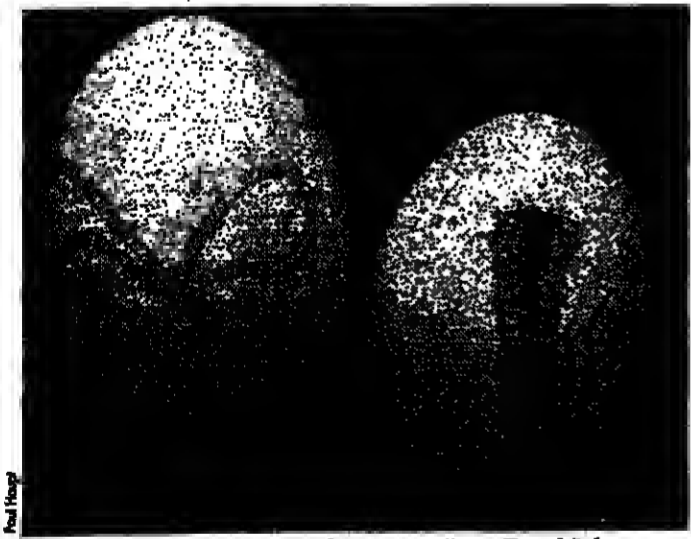
Not all decorating need be that difficult. The most important is to choose an egg from a young, contented hen. Mass-produced eggs have thin shells, old hens lay bumpy eggs. Experts puncture the shells and empty the egg by blowing out the contents. For the novice, it's easier to hard-boil the egg for an hour. The danger in the long run is that the dried yolk will harden like a marble and may break the shell when moved.

Lovely colors come from natural dyes. When boiled, onion peel yields orange, cochineal hot pink and red, fern or spinach shades of green. Once steeped in the filtered color, eggs are cooled to the desired shade. They are then rinsed under cold water, dried and polished with a rind of bacon. In a recent book explaining 27 decorating techniques, Heidi Haupt says a patterned effect can be obtained by tying a scrap of printed material around the egg. Only the tied side may be blurred, the other will be clear. Boil for half an hour.

You can also press a flower on the egg and tie a nylon stocking around it, and color it by boiling it in the dye. But the easiest trick of all is simply to bury your colored eggs in an anthill. The ants will decorate them for you by crisscrossing them with tracks of formic acid all over.

They may also wonder where that egg came from.

Marché de l'Oeuf, Chateau de Nyon, 9-12 a.m. and 2-6 p.m. Until April 25.



Two hen eggs with pencil designs by Jurg Friedrich.

## London: Painting and Sculpture

by Max Wykes-Joyce

**L**ONDON — It is to the continuing disgrace of the British Council, which is government-funded to circulate our native culture beyond these shores, that no exhibition has been arranged anywhere overseas for the quintessentially English painter Lowry.

The quality of the work available may be gauged from a show of 32 *Major Paintings by L.S. Lowry (1887-1976)* at the Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, S.W.3, to April 18.

Several of the works are, of course, the typical northern industrial townscapes with the bustling, stylized matchstick figures, but also included are a number of bleak moorland pictures; the "Stone Circle, Cornwall"; and some of the magnificent gray-on-gray sea pictures, fully the equal of the best Courbets on the same theme.

The sea features also in *New Aspects: The Recent Work of Aart van Kruijsbergen* at the Alwin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, W.1, to April 22. The sea here, however, is the sun-beaten Mediterranean, and these are the first fruits of the artist's permanent removal from England to southern Spain. The move has given his painting, al-

ways lively and witty, an even greater sparkle and panache.

David Rumfry continues his progress with more delightful minimalist paintings, in this, his 18th one-man show, at the Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W.1, to May 1.

He takes as his principal theme effervescent London teenage girls, bedecked in the most recent up-to-the-minute fashions, or relaxing in their flowery kimono and fluster housecoats, in sun-filled rooms, often furnished with intricately patterned rugs, and jars of summer flowers on lacy tablecloths. These are joyous, youthful paintings, infinitely optimistic.

Optimism was scarcely a feature of Edward Burra's large watercolor (a medium his chronic sickness compelled him to use and master in an unique way). Nevertheless, most of the dozen paintings of his final year — Edward Burra 1975-1976, at the Levevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W.1, have a resigned, ripe mellowness about them, rarely seen in the acidulous creations of his youth and middle age. This is particularly true of "Scotty Castle Gardens" (1975) and "Sussex Landscape No. 2" (1976).

Harry Jackson is virtually unique among artists, having started as an abstract expressionist and

graduated through vast realistic paintings to painted bronze sculptures, some on a gigantic scale on piers, Western and American Indian themes.

His first large exhibition in England, arranged by Poole Fine Art at the Richmond Gallery, 8 Cork Street, W.1, to April 23, shows the inestimable advantage of having been a professional cowboy in Wyoming — his horses act and move as a cowpoke's horse moves; his cowboys are not Hollywood, but genuine range riders, and the Shoshone and Sioux are equally authentic.

As for painting the bronzes, history and tradition are on Jackson's side — Egypt, Greece, Rome and Gothic Europe all polychromed their statuary.

Bronzes feature in the opening show of a new art-dealing partnership, that of Robert Stoppenbach and Francois Delestre, 25 Cork Street, W.1. Until April 30, the Homage to A.A. Hebrard shows 28 works cast by the celebrated Parisian bronze founder. The six artists represented are Bourdelle, Carpeaux, Dalou and Degas among the French, the Italian Rembrandti Bugatti and the Spaniard Richard Guino, sometime Renoir assistant.

Finally, at Gimpel fils, 30 Davies Street, W.1, to May 8, is the delightful London debut of the

American sculptor Robert Cronin. His small constructions are of metallic wire grids with tinplate shapes attached, all oil-painted in many delicate and happy colors. Some have likened the sculptures to minute Miró's, but it is a comparison that does not seem to be valid. Cronin sculptures are lighter and airier than the Spaniard's, though they do have in common an element of visual wit.

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Friday April 16, 1982 at 2:30 p.m.

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among which

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• 11 works by DUFY  
• KANDINSKY, UTRILLO, DUBUFFET, COROT, MODIGLIANI, VAN DONGEN, etc...

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## Galleries in Paris: Themes, Variations, Nature and Reality

by Michael Gibson

**P**ARIS — Adam Hecsein is an Egyptian artist who paints with earth pigments on papyrus. The works on show at the Galerie Paris, (50 rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to April 17) are mainly non-representational, except for a few done some years ago.

A sense of warmth and balance emanates from all of them, something at once gentle, solid and full of intimate delight. This is an artist of exceptional quality and a real painter who has achieved that difficult goal of producing some authentic paintings that belong to the present day and yet convey a feeling of rightness that is beyond all the narrow scholastics of fashion.

Paul Chollet (Bar de l'Aventure, 53 rue Berthe, Paris 18, to April 20) has chosen to produce a sequence of 25 works that, taken as a whole, could be compared to the musical structure of theme and variation. Here the theme is simple and commonplace: a head of cabbage that sits large as life in its intricate plumpness toward the bottom of a tall sheet of drawing paper.

The basic idea is a real challenge because cabbage is an imperfect roundness without the serenity of even the apple, an inarticulate, rustic "thingness" that just sits there like a smug parody of a nose. Chollet takes this theme and tries it out in a variety of media and idioms, from nature study through collage to an indecent transfiguration, and the whole constitutes something of an inventory, not of the essence of a simple theme, but of the ways of orchestrating it.

"Panthéisme" is a word too easily applied to nature painters when one doesn't know what else to say. It sounds vague and also vaguely cozy. Jacques Hartmann (Galerie Paris 7, to April 30) is an incisive painter and draftsman who could

hardly be described as cozy, and when he draws (or paints) nature, even if it is enclosed in a Parisian park or a boathouse, everything appears to be seething, as though we were present at the first moments of a revolt of the vegetable kingdom.

There is above all an astonishingly authoritative tautness of line, even in his landscapes, whether they be in England, New England or the south of France. Everything appears more intense, more present and real in a somewhat disquieting way, as though through the effect of some exotic heightening.

This in itself is an interesting trait, because our age seems to be rather widely convinced that the closer one is to photography, the closer one is to reality. The work suggests that "reality" is not in the fact itself, but in a form of creative yearning that invests and transforms the fact.

### Rather pricey.

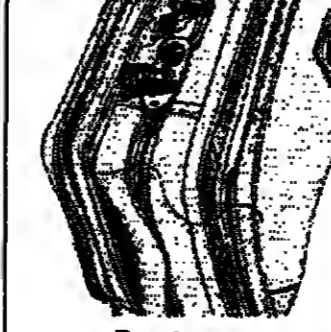
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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Apache Obtains Bank of America Credit Line

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Bank of America has said it will lend Apache Corp. as much as \$180 million to finance lease-acquisition obligations under a joint venture for oil and gas exploration in the Gulf of Mexico.

The bank said Thursday that Apache will be able to borrow the money over a period ending Dec. 31, 1985, initially at an annual interest of 10 percent.

Funds for the loan will come from four major pension accounts handled by the bank's trust department. The funds are to receive an additional amount of interest equal to 3 percent of oil and gas revenues attributable to Apache's share of the venture through the year 2031. The financing is part of a new investment fund for employee-benefit plans, Bank of America said.

### Nissan Profit Is Said to Show 5% Gain in Year

**TOKYO**—Nissan Motor is expected to report that operating profit in the year ended March 31 rose about 5 percent to 175 billion yen (\$704 million), securities sources said Friday. Sales climbed about 6 percent to 3.2 trillion yen, they said.

A Nissan spokesman declined to comment on last year's performance but said the estimate "is not a bad guess."

The sources said sales of completed vehicles in the year fell to about 2.56 million from 2.62 million because of import restrictions in the U.S. and Europe. Sales of unassembled vehicles rose to 226,000 from 190,000, the sources said.

### Honda Says Research Spending Hurt Net

**TOKYO**—Honda Motor said Friday that increased spending on research and marketing hurt earnings in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28.

A Honda spokesman told reporters that the need to apply rustproofing to cars exported to the ice-bound North American market also reduced earnings.

The company said its consolidated earnings in the year fell 19.5 percent to 24.25 billion yen (\$97.6 million). Sales grew 15 percent to 1.345 trillion yen. Honda's consolidated results are expected to be announced in May.

### Bigger Venezuelan Stake in U.S. Bank Cleared

**WASHINGTON**—The Federal Reserve Board has approved a Venezuelan company's effort to increase its ownership in Florida National Bank.

The Fed, in a letter made public Thursday, said C.A. Cavendes Sociedad Financiera could increase its holding in Florida National to 24.99 percent from 9.9 percent. The Jacksonville, Fla., bank holding company has been an acquisition target of both Chemical Bank New York and Southeast Banking of Miami.

In its letter, the board also criticized Florida National about "allegations concerning control of shares, controlling influence and the adequacy of Cavendes' financial resources to undertake the proposed share acquisition." The Fed said it had "found no substantial evidence to support" the charges.

### Canada Softens Stance On Foreign Oil Shares

**TORONTO**—The government, completing introduction of a package of energy legislation designed to reduce foreign ownership in Canada's oil industry, has softened the possible effects on foreign shareholders.

Apparently to calm critics, the government has removed proposals to allow companies in certain cases to force foreigners to sell their shares. The legislation would, however, allow Canadian oil companies to restrict foreign purchases of future stock issues.

The original bill included provisions that would have allowed oil companies, with a two-thirds vote by shareholders, to force existing foreign shareholders to sell their shares to the company for a fair value above market price. But after discussions with concerned companies, an Energy Department official said, those amendments have been deleted as "no longer essential."

The six new measures, all introduced in Parliament by the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Ottawa this week, are pieces of a larger energy bill that provoked a parliamentary boycott by Conservatives last month.

As part of a political settlement, the government agreed to break apart the bill, which is the major enabling legislation for the National Energy Program announced in 1980, and the Conservatives agreed that all the energy legislation would be disposed of by June 30. Previous legislation established some provisions of the energy program, including the government's right to take, with some compensation, a retroactive 25 percent interest in all oil and gas on federal lands.

The government's goal is to increase Canadian ownership of its oil and gas industry to at least 50 percent by 1990 from 35 percent now. The greatest effect is to fall on U.S. oil companies.

To accomplish its goal, the government designed a series of guidelines and tax incentives for exploration and production. The greater a company's Canadian ownership, the larger the benefit, from a 25-percent frontier-exploration grant on federal land for a company with 0 to 49 percent Canadian ownership to 80-percent grants in 1986 for a company with 76-percent Canadian ownership.

The government has remained "benevolently neutral," in the words of Andrew Trench, an Energy Department official, on how companies increase their Canadian ownership. There are joint ventures, establishment of new, largely Canadian-owned subsidiaries, and "farm-ins" under which Canadians assume foreign property leases and conduct the exploration and development in return for half the eventual revenues, if any.

### PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

**Eric Gabus** will relinquish the post of Nestlé's chief financial officer to join Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. in London as deputy chairman in May. He will concentrate on developing international mergers and acquisitions business and other financial services for multinational corporations.

**Salomon Brothers International** has appointed John G. Stimpson as manager of the London headquarters office. He will report to Charles S. McVeigh 34, managing director.

**Michel Frappier** has been named general director of J. Walter Thompson Brussels. Mr. Frappier was previously general director for the Montreal branch of the company and is on the board of Walter Thompson Canada.

**Marc Vuilleumet** has been named president of the board of Midland Bank France. He replaces Hervé de Carnoy, general manager of Midland Bank. Mr. Vuilleumet is also president of the board of BCT Midland Bank and is responsible for Midland Bank in Europe.

**J. Hulst** has been appointed managing director of Ray-O-Vac Europe. He succeeds M.H. Williams, who is retiring. Mr. Hulst previously was director of finance and administration.

**Patrick Hazet** has been appointed head of the International Division of the Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur. He succeeds Guy Raoul Duvall, who has been named managing director of Crédit Commercial de France.

**Jack S. Harrison** has been named group director and deputy chairman of Du Pont de Nemours International in Geneva. Mr. Har-



Eric Gabus

## Fokker Thriving in Hard Times For Manufacturers of Airplanes

By Harry Trimborn  
Los Angeles Times Service

**AMSTERDAM**—Fokker, which built fighter planes for the Red Baron in World War I, is displaying robust health in an industry suffering serious ailments.

"We are doing quite well," Leo J.N. Steijn, an official at Fokker headquarters here, said almost apologetically. "In fact, the recession has helped us. In their efforts to save money, potential buyers are now more interested in our planes."

Fokker production lines are busy turning out the twin-engine F-27 Friendship and its twin-jet sister ship, the F-28 Fellowship. Other work includes construction of parts, mainly wing sections, for Airbus Industrie's A300 and A310 jets and two British short-haul transports.

According to the company's latest figures, Fokker earned \$2.2 million on sales of nearly \$190 million in the first half of 1981. A year earlier, profit was \$4.47 million, but that was lower in proportion to sales than 1981's figure. The company also was profitable in 1979 but had losses in the two previous years.

**Stress on Civil Aviation**  
Fokker is heavily dependent on the steady civil aviation industry. Military orders, a constant and dependable source of income for some airplane makers, account for only 16 percent of Fokker's sales. Its military work—fueled by its association with Manfred von Richthofen, Germany's World War I ace—now consists mainly of final assembly of General Dynamics F-16 fighters for the Dutch and Norwegian air forces.

Production of the F-27 has been increased to 23 a year from 12 since 1980. F-28s are coming off the line at the rate of 12 a year.

To handle the extra work, Fokker has boosted the work force at its four plants in the Netherlands to 9,600 from 7,500 in 1980.

Fokker is unhappy about one of the few hopeful signs in the civil aviation industry: declining fuel prices. The decline was a factor in the February cancellation of a \$2-billion joint project with McDonnell Douglas to build a new 150-seat jetliner, the MDX-100, whose chief attraction would have been fuel economy.

Mr. Steijn said aviation fuel was expected to cost about \$1.50 a gallon by the time the first MDX-100 was test-flown in 1983. "But now fuel costs have dropped to about \$1 a gallon, and no one knows what is going to happen to fuel prices in the next few years," he said. "This uncertainty over fuel prices led to a drop of airline interest in the plane."

Fokker is looking for another project. One possibility, Mr. Steijn said, is developing a plane with engines using propellers made of carbon fiber. "But we don't think the technology for such an aircraft will be available until the late 1980s," Mr. Steijn said.

In the meantime, Fokker plans to continue making the F-27 and F-28 for the next 10 to 15 years. That would give the F-27, introduced into airline service in 1958, the longest production life of any commercial airliner ever built. The company has sold 270 of the planes.

The F-28, which has been in production since 1969 and is designed for short and medium-length routes, has been less successful. Unlike the F-27, which reached its break-even point with the sale of the 125th plane, the F-28 has yet to become profitable after sales of 190 planes.

Fokker is one of the few large aircraft makers still entirely in private hands, though it has been rescued by government aid from time to time.

The company bears the name of Anthony Fokker, the son of a Dutch East Indies coffee planter. The young Mr. Fokker decided to drop out of school to learn flying and aircraft construction shortly after the turn of the century.

**Role in World Wars**  
He went to Germany, then a major center for the fledgling aviation industry. With a German army lieutenant as a partner, Mr. Fokker built his first plane, called the Spider because of its mass of wiring, in Baden-Baden in 1910. He later founded Fokker Aviation Co. in Berlin and built warplanes for the German air force.

His attempts to sell his planes to other countries failed, and he remained in Germany during the war, in which Holland was neutral.

After the war, Fokker reestablished his company near Amsterdam. At the outbreak of World War II, Fokker was on the Allied side, but when Holland was overrun by the Germans, the plant was forced to build, maintain and repair German warplanes.

After the war, Fokker rebuilt its bomb-shattered facilities and served initially as a repair and maintenance plant for Allied aircraft. Later, it began the licensed manufacture of British, French and American warplanes, such as the U.S. F-104 Starfighter. The company also began developing planes of its own, including a widely used two-seat military trainer, but had no real success under its own name until it developed the F-27, which made its first test flight in November, 1955.

Initial sales of the F-27 were discouraging and the company seemed headed for demise. "We were in bad shape, until a man who knew nothing about the aircraft industry took over the company in 1970," Mr. Steijn said.

He was Frans Swartouw, 49, now chairman of the Fokker board, a member of an old Rotterdam shipping family that had organized and built what became Europe's largest shipping container firm.

The company, Mr. Steijn said, had become hidebound, and Mr. Swartouw put his ignorance of the aircraft industry to good use by asking the right questions.

The questions led to a massive reorganization of administration, sales and production that infused the company with what Mr. Steijn called a new spirit among the work force.

activities on a firm price basis for the rest of the year.

The steel industry has been plagued with low demand partly because of the world-wide increases in steel production around the world as well as depressed sales in industries such as autos, home-building and appliances that use steel sheet. The sheet and strip products whose prices will be frozen constitute between 35 and 40 percent of U.S. Steel's annual shipments, the spokesman said. They are hot-rolled, cold-rolled, electrical and galvanized sheet and strip products.

The Commerce Department is investigating whether the steelmakers from nine countries have sold steel here at prices below their production costs or whether they were unfairly subsidized by their governments. The department is expected to make its decision on the cases covering 90 percent of steel imports this summer. The International Trade Commission may then decide whether the imports injured the domestic industry.

Imports last year accounted for 10.6 percent of hot-rolled sheet, 9.9 percent of cold-rolled sheet and 18.9 percent of galvanized sheet sold in the United States, an industry analyst said. Import penetration of all steel mill products was 19 percent.

Although the percentage of import penetration in the sheet products was relatively small, that intrusion into the U.S. market was coupled with low demand, making it the most depressed part of the steel business, the analyst said.

U.S. Steel and other steelmakers have in recent months been offering sizable discounts below published prices because of the weak demand, the analyst said.

The U.S. Steel spokesman would not disclose what prices the company charged.

U.S. Steel's action will tend to stabilize prices for prospective customers, the analyst said. Inventories of manufacturers who use steel have been low, the analyst said, because they tend "to buy hand to mouth" because of price fluctuations and the uncertainty of the economy.

The U.S. Steel spokesman said he did not know whether the freeze would continue through 1983. "That's strictly a market influence situation," the spokesman said.

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## GM Workers Narrowly Clear \$2.5 Billion in Concessions

The Associated Press

**DETROIT**—The United Auto Workers union said Friday that its members narrowly ratified a two-and-one-half-year contract granting \$2.5 billion in concessions to General Motors.

"It was a long struggle from January," Owen Bieber, UAW vice president in charge of the union's GM department, said at a news conference.

The official tally was 114,468 — or 52 percent — in favor and 105,090 opposed.

"The closeness of the vote makes it clear that this was a very difficult and painful step for one UAW-GM member, yet one taken in an attempt to address our problems in these very troubled economic times," the UAW's president, Douglas Fraser, said. "Hopefully we'll go back to the bargaining table in 1984 to negotiate with a healthy industry in an expanding economy."

**Toward Cooperation**  
Alfred Warren Jr., GM's vice president, industrial relations, said: "This contract opens a new chapter in American labor relations and clearly signals a move for us in a new direction — away from confrontation and toward cooperation, away from our adversarial past and toward a new alliance aimed at maintaining a competitive leadership in our products and assuring job security for all our employees."

Discussing the closeness of the vote, Mr. Fraser said some workers resented recent statements by GM's chairman, Roger Smith, who threatened in January to close plants if the UAW refused to accept the contract offer.

UAW leaders had strongly recommended approval of the accord, saying it was the best the union could do in an economic recession.

Bargaining between the UAW and GM began Jan. 11 but broke down Jan. 28 amid sharp disagreements. The talks resumed after GM announced plans to close seven plants and after indefinite layoffs climbed to 150,000.

On March 1, Ford Motor and the UAW signed a contract granting the automaker \$1 billion in concessions. GM and the union reached a tentative accord March 21 after 37 consecutive hours of bargaining.

While the Ford proposal passed by a margin of nearly three to one, several union leaders at GM plants had said they did not expect that kind of approval for their contract. Ford and union officials attributed the large margin of approval to Ford's 1981 loss of \$1.06 billion.

**The Profit Issue**  
GM reported a \$333-million profit last year, a point often cited by autoworkers opposed to concessions.

Under the accord, which closely follows the one the UAW signed with Ford, GM's U.S. autoworkers are to give up nine annual paid personal holidays, defer their June, September and December cost-of-living allowance increases and forfeit annual wage increases over the next 30 months. Analysts estimate the savings at \$2.5 billion.

In return, GM is to rescind four announced plant closings, improve benefits for laid-off workers, offer profit sharing and agree to a two-year moratorium on plant closings related to the subcontracting of work to nonunion and overseas plants.

Car production this week was estimated to be down 37 percent from a year earlier. The companies built 94,311 units this week, according to Ward's Automotive Reports.

Only a simple majority was needed for ratification, but leaders on both sides had hoped for overwhelming approval to signal a new spirit of cooperation. The results were the narrowest in recent memory and among the closest in the UAW's history.

Before the vote, dissidents apparently were spreading word that the contract would jeopardize retirement benefits, an allegation strongly denied by the UAW.

On Thursday, American Motors said it would resume contract talks with the UAW next week. The talks broke down two weeks ago, when the UAW said the company had not addressed the issue of "excessive" numbers of plant supervisors.

The five major U.S. automakers reported that the number of auto workers on layoff without a recall date this week was 249,961, down 1.2 percent from last week. Temporary layoffs stood at 25,150, up 66%.

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## U.S. Steel Corp. Freezes Sheet-Product Prices

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON**—U.S. Steel Corp. said Thursday it will freeze for the rest of the year the published prices on all of its sheet-steel products, which have been badly battered by low demand and high levels of imports.

A spokesman for the largest U.S. steelmaker called the move the first of its kind and said the company hoped it would help invigorate the economy. The company, which recently filed trade complaints against foreign steelmakers, said it hoped its action would offset the effect of imports on business.

The company also said it hoped its decision would "best permit our customers to plan their business activities on a firm price basis for the rest of the year."

The steel industry has been plagued with low demand partly because of the world-wide increases in steel production around the world as well as depressed sales in industries such as autos, home-building and appliances that use steel sheet. The sheet and strip products whose prices will be frozen constitute between 35 and 40 percent of U.S. Steel's annual shipments, the spokesman said. They are hot-rolled, cold-rolled, electrical and galvanized sheet and strip products.

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Imports last year accounted for 10.6 percent of hot-rolled sheet, 9.9 percent of cold-rolled sheet and 18.9 percent of galvanized sheet sold in the United States, an industry analyst said. Import penetration of all steel mill products was 19 percent.

Although the percentage of import penetration in the sheet products was relatively small, that intrusion into the U.S. market was coupled with low demand, making it the most depressed part of the steel business, the analyst said.

U.S. Steel and other steelmakers have in recent months been offering sizable discounts below published prices because of the weak demand, the analyst said.

The U.S. Steel spokesman would not disclose what prices the company charged.

U.S. Steel's action will tend to stabilize prices for prospective customers, the analyst said. Inventories of manufacturers who use steel have been low, the analyst said, because they tend "to buy hand to mouth" because of price fluctuations and the uncertainty of the economy.

The U.S. Steel spokesman said he did not know whether the freeze would continue through 1983. "That's strictly a market influence situation," the spokesman said.

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## U.S. Producer Prices Fell Again in March

From Agency Dispatches

**WASHINGTON**—U.S. producer prices fell at an annual rate of 1.7 percent in March, matching February's decline and marking the first time since 1976 that the index has declined for two months in a row, the Labor Department said Friday.

Leading the March decline, which private economists said was largely due to the recession, were falling prices for energy and food. The decline in energy prices was the sharpest in more than six years.

The department's producer price index for finished goods fell a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent in March. The index rose 0.4 percent in January and 0.3 percent in December.

Energy prices in March fell 2.3 percent, the third straight monthly decline and the sharpest fall since the 2.9 percent of January, 1976. Food prices, which rose 0.5 percent in February, declined 0.2 percent last month.

**Equipment Costs Rise**  
Capital equipment costs rose 0.5 percent in March after falling in February for the first time in nearly 10 years.

Analysts both in and out of government had been predicting 1982 inflation of 6 percent to 7 percent, but after the recent reports some have adjusted their projections to as low as 4.5 percent.

During the past five months, inflation at the consumer level has been at an annual rate of around 4 percent, a major improvement from 13 percent in 1979, 12 percent in 1980 and 9 percent in 1981.

Most of the recent improvement, Mr. Evans said, has been due to slower increases in the costs of oil, food and housing. As the economy recovers from the recession, inflation on these items is likely to quicken. But Mr. Evans said these increases are likely to be offset by a slower rise in wages.

**Lawrence Chimerine** of Chase Econometrics forecasted inflation of around 7 percent this year, 6.8 percent in 198





